

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING!

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Written for The Inland Printer.

OBSERVATIONS AND ADVICE.

BY GUSTAV BOEHM.

NEW YEAR SURPRISES—APPARENT SUCCESS AND ACTUAL LOSS—CAUSES—UNDERSELLING: THREE STYLES—KEEP YOUR HANDS OFF—REMEDIES—A GOOD METHOD—AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE METHOD—HOW TO REMAIN ON THE SAFE SIDE—IMAGINARY OBLIGATIONS—IF NOT MORE, IT WILL SAVE YOUR HONEST NAME—SUGGESTIONS CONCERNING A PROTECTIVE COMBINATION OF PRINTING HOUSES—ADVICE: FOUR IMPORTANT POINTS.

THE beginning of the year or rather the end of a year, is apt to be full of surprises to business men, and frequently full of disappointing surprises. reviewing the doings of the late year, one of those who have been in the habit of doing an apparently rushing business, finds that the balance at his bank is below the sum deposited to his credit when he started out at the beginning of his fiscal year. He, as well as those who know him-all who dropped in upon him and always found him "too busy to have a few minutes' spare time" to attend to them - all who have seen and heard his presses rattle away as hard as steam would carry them, are surprised, astonished, amazed, at the totality of the picture of the past year, which, at the beginning of the new one, unrolls itself before the eyes of the observer in figura of the annual balance sheet.

"My good gracious," does he say, "I have been busy all year 'round; I had frequently more to do than my office could accomplish; I had but few slack weeks, and still I am behind." It appears to him a mystery as well as to others who were in the habit of believing that the firm was doing a "grand business." But the facts are here: the *focus* in which real prosperity and gain of a business house centers, the true and only reliable witness of actual prosperity, the bank account, proves without a shadow of doubt, that, notwithstanding all the apparent business done during the year; notwithstanding all the composing room, the firm has made nothing, if it has not even lost, in the course of the past year.

I have known cases in which the result of the annual or semi-annual examination has almost driven the parties

concerned to despair; not because they have been losers, but because they could not explain why they lost, while they thought themselves on the right path to a fortune.

And just at this season it appears to be in place to remind our friends of the dangers which present themselves to their judgment during business transactions, and the manner of avoiding or fighting them, "for future reference."

The real cause, the most frequent cause of loss in a printing office is primarily the underselling of the article. Very many, if not the majority of printers, in giving an estimate try to figure so low (that is, they do not count all the expenses in time, etc.), in order to get the work, that, after they have done it, they are really out of pocket. They suffer from the imaginary idea, "Oh, we will get through all right," an idea which generally proves to be but an idea, and develops in reality the property of a corrosive acid, eating right into the bank account of the firm. Competition, let me say overcompetition, forces the printer of the present to go right down to the bottom of the sea, but that does not justify him in endangering the life of his business, in entangling himself in the seaweed of impossibilities which are apt to hold him tight, and after several attempts deprive him of his pecuniary strength to again reach the surface. It is, as a rule, the false basis of calculation which causes loss in the printing business; and yet, it is not ignorance of the business, generally considered, which induces that undervaluation, but the endeavor to get the work at almost any price, to keep the hands busy, as the term stands. Now, my dear friends, this is foolish and costs many of you your heart's blood.

There are several methods of keeping clear of this most dangerous rock, various considerations to be accepted.

In estimating on work you may be underrated in various styles, namely:

- a. By one who has better facilities.
- b. By one who does not know the value of his manufacture.
- c. By one who willfully takes the chances, knowing what he is doing; who runs the risk to come out all right.

This premise, this triology of circumstances, is based upon the supposition that you understand your business and know how to make your calculations.

Now, in all these three possibilities it is best for you to leave well enough alone, and not accept the work at the other man's figures. To compete with him whose facilities are above those of your office means loss to you.

To accept the terms of the other two parties is simply commercial suicide. In all three cases you will ruin your business.

The golden rule for every printer, no matter what the dimensions of his office are or what his facilities may be, is to remain absolutely within the limits of such dimensions or facilities, and to make his estimates upon a sound commercial basis, comprising all the expenses to be incurred by the work, incidentals not excluded, as is so often done, and not to trust the chance that he will go through all right. Work as low as you can, though allowing a reasonable profit to yourself. It is cheaper to remain idle than to work at a loss.

My experience teaches me that much trouble and annoyance, as well as pecuniary loss, is brought upon printers who try, or believe that they must, in order to retain a customer, execute work which is not within the power of their office. They calculate from the false premise, that if they will let this work slip, or refuse to accept the order, other jobs within their facilities, such as they are just looking for, will be lost, or they even fear they will lose their customer entirely. In most cases which I can trace it would have been much more beneficial to their trade if such work would have been refused from the start. It cannot (under the circumstances) be executed to the satisfaction of their customers or themselves. A printer whose plant permits him only to do good work to the dimensions of a quartersheet show-card, and who tries to do a half-sheet, will find disappointment, anger, trouble and pecaniary loss all around. There are circumstances in which one is obliged to oblige, but in such cases rather accept the work, and have it done outside of your own office, than attempt the assault upon good taste and proportion in composition of the lines. If you only have an eight-line letter and you need a sixteen, it will never do to use the former. The connoisseur will tell you at once where the fault is to be found; your customer, who probably understands nothing of the technicalities of the business, will shake his head and claim that he does not understand why this job is not as good as others which you have made for him; the general observer will say, "This work was done by a miserable printer; the fellow knows nothing about his trade." Should you have been so careless as to attach your imprint to such work, it will undoubtedly serve as a guard against patronage. The public will be shy to trust any work to you. As a resumé, let me say that I always found, and others did the same, that it pays better to do a job which was undervalued in estimating even at a pecuniary loss, than to attempt to

cover the mistake in figuring by turning out poor work, poor ink or poor stock.

Another item worth considering is the following very commendable method adopted by a house with which I have been connected for some time. This firm invariably shows samples of an inferior grade or weight of stock than it actually furnishes with the job. If it contracts for 40-pound paper, for instance, the customer gets a 45-pound with the job. This protects the proprietor from the start against claims and complaints often caused in consequence of the irregularity of the sheets. As everyone knows, paper is sold by the ream weight (as a rule) and not by the thickness of the sheet. Let us see. You sell a man a 40-pound paper and give him actually the weight you sold him. A few days after the delivery of the job your customer enters your office, and claims that the paper is lighter than the one you showed him. You protest, being well aware that you ordered and were billed the right weight; he becomes indignant and produces a sheet, proving by evidence that he is in the right. You test the sheet, compare the sample, and must sheepishly admit, if you are honest, that your stock is actually lighter than the sample. You are beaten, and feel as a criminal who purposely committed a swindle. The excuses stammered will not alter the cause. Your customer will either insist upon new work, a reduction in the price, or, if he should be very considerate, he will leave your office with an opinion of your character and that of your business transactions which may influence his further trading with you. This is the first act of your defeat. Now comes the second. You have examined your paper bill after his departure and assured yourself that you paid for the right weight. Now is your time to create a disturbance; you storm to your wholesaler and put before his eyes and ears the facts as told above; the claims of your customer, the two sheets of paper and his own bill. Your dealer investigates and smilingly tells you that you should weigh the ream you purchased, and if it does not weigh forty pounds he will refund you \$1.00 for each pound minus. This example, permit me to state, is not an imaginary one; it has actually happened. The paper dealer claims it will occur that some sheets run lighter than others, but that the ream in toto always weighs for what it is sold. You are again beaten and must retire defeated. The information of the wholesaler does not change the matter so far as your humiliation is concerned. Your customer received perhaps only a quarter of the ream, what object is it to him that you cannot claim damages from your dealer? It is therefore very advisable to follow the above stated example of the firm in question, and secure yourself against the annoyances often caused through unevenness in the sheets of a ream of paper.

Speaking of estimating below the value of the goods, irrespective of cutting prices, it is well to state, that, as a rule, it is the middle class of business houses which are mostly affected by its disastrous result. *Competition is the life of trade*, is an old, perhaps a true saying (scientists

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at least assure us of it), but as all extremes are liable to turn into the opposite direction of their intended purpose, we also find in the commercial *strata* over-competition to be of a most obstructive if not a ruinous character. I have said it is the middle class of printing houses which is mostly affected through it, and the reason for this is the following.

Large houses are generally governed by absolute business principles; their managers are not only good printers—at least, are supposed to be such—but also are, in the first place, very careful and experienced business men. They know the exact sum of the expenses necessary to run the business at a profit, which is not an imaginary or hazardous sum, but a sum based upon mathematical certainty, which must be reached or the job will not be accepted, and they will not work below their expenses and profit. The fact that the competition of such houses consists in the competition with other firms of equal principles makes their existence much pleasanter and more secure, than of those houses of the second class, whose competitors very often are firms of unscrupulous character or with "imaginary ideas" about gain and loss. We must further accept that the former class generally possesses all the improved material and best facilities, and has a capital in the back of all that, thus making it easy for the house to work at comparatively low figures, and yet at a handsome profit. The second class generally do not possess all these facilities. Their business is very often based upon the supposition "Well, we'll try to make it pay." They are mostly affected by the cutting done by the small, insignificant competitor, who kicks his own press and has no cause to wrangle with expenses. The second class, that class which runs at a weekly expense of fifty to one hundred dollars, shows the most victims of the cutting system. The customer furnished with an estimate from one of the third-class, one-man concerns, enters the office of the second-class firm, well knowing that the same would turn out his work much better than the man with the small office. He asks the price, hears it, appears indignant, and offers to pay so-and-so much, the figures of the low concern. In nine out of ten times his offer is accepted, under the previously mentioned supposition: "Well, I'll try to make it pay." Dear friends of the second class, do not try, you will never succeed. Remember, your expenses at the end of the week will tell; if you have worked without a profit your workmen have not; your steam bill is the same and your incidentals are not less. You must pay hard cash every pay day, cash which your "profits" must furnish. Remember, if your competitor of the third class has worked a day without profit, he will simply eat a sandwich for dinner instead of a warm meal, and his imaginary trial-sheet will balance. You cannot do the same at a profit. Your expenses are such as must be met every pay day or you will soon find yourself out in the cold.

The question arises, How can this second class meet the inconvenience of a competition with the small concerns at the expense they have? It must be admitted

that this class is in an awkward position, and yet it is the largest class of the trade. They are like a match between two fires; on one side the small printer, down to the amateur - for even he affects the prices and their business - on the other side an expense list which must be met, without having the protection of the large concern, namely, that none but an extensive printing house can estimate and undertake the work, which, in itself, is a guarantee (more or less) against undervaluation. Considering the matter carefully, one arrives at the conclusion that there is only one way out of the dilemma: to refuse to do work under the value, no matter what the figures of the other firms, already in the hands of your customer, may be. Figure as low as you can under the circumstances under which you are doing business, and no lower. Give up the work rather than cut your price. Adhere to this principle under all circumstances. It will lead you to success, protect you from losses and failure; at least it will preserve an honest name for you. Follow it even if you should be compelled to give up the struggle. This latter, under the circumstances. would have occurred anyhow; with the plan laid down here the disastrous step will merely have to be made a few months earlier, and then it will be made by an honest man, who has tried to keep up, to pay his bills, and has refused to continue unless he can do so, and not by a man who did not care who would lose if he had to give up. If every second-class printer - do not misunderstand this term; I have used it through this paper in the meaning of business extension, and not as a degree of workmanship - would adhere to this principle, the man (it is almost too much to call him so) who gets his prices from the amateur concern, and endeavors to get his goods from the second-class printer upon these terms, will find himself at an early date compelled to give up his trick, or rather in the position to either accept the miserable work of the estimating concern or pay a value for the good work to the other. I may here add that an experience of almost fifteen years leads me to believe he will rather pay the value and accept good work than to do otherwise. But as long as printers hunger after work at any price, this unprincipled patron will have easy play at the expense of the prosperity of the printer AFFLICTED with his orders. If a combination of printers of the second class could be instituted in every prominent city of the United States, with a superior government at one of the centers of trade, to fix prices and work on a given basis, I am led to think it would help their business a great deal, and would pave their way to success. But this is merely a suggestion which, perhaps, needs as much discussion as the celebrated international copyright question, which may find room in THE INLAND PRINTER at a future date. Until then let the printer to whom I have alluded remember and act on the following

- Never accept work beyond the capacity of your office.
- 2. Do not accept work under the lowest figure for which you can furnish it at a reasonable profit.

3. Do not try to make up the deficiency in price by deficiency in workmanship. If once miscalculated, rather incur the loss than furnish inferior work.

 Make it a principle to furnish better class of stock than samples shown to your customer.

Under the flag of these principles, I am certain, much trouble, dissatisfaction, loss and disappointment, will be avoided.

Written for The Inland Printer.

PROGRESS IN LETTERPRESS PRINTING.

NO. IV.-BY ALFRED PYE.

PREVIOUS to the introduction of the large number of fancy types now at the disposal of the letterpress

printer, his chief aim was to copy closely the work of the copperplate engraver when setting a notehead, letterhead or statement of account, and for this purpose scripts and gothics were largely used. Few job printing offices were considered complete unless they possessed three or four fonts of script of various sizes, and these, in many instances, were used to such an extent that it was not long before the fine connecting lines began to show signs of wear, and the resemblance between copperplate and letter-

press printing was not nearly so perfect as when the type was new. As the constant renewal of script fonts constituted a heavy drain upon the purse of the printer, other faces of type, more durable and less liable to

contrast to the style of work that is looked for from a fine art printer of the present day. The interpolation of curved, oblique, straggling and chopped rule was not then thought of, and it is very doubtful if it would have improved the appearance of the work had they been used in combination with script type.

Looking to the use of a more serviceable letter than script, but still holding to the idea of copying engravers' work, shaded letters, similar in style to those used by copperplate engravers in their more fanciful designs, were used by the letterpress printers, and for a long time the sameness in appearance of the typography of commercial work became almost wearisome. But a few venturesome spirits began to break away from the

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trammels that had long bound them down to a particular style, and innovations began to creep into commercial job printing, which slowly, but surely, revolutionized the existing order of things. Some of the patrons of those

printers who deviated from the established custom entered protests more or less vigorous against the change, but were persuaded that it was for their good, and that a novelty in the shape of a bill or letter head would be almost as helpful to their business as a high-priced

advertisement in a newspaper. It did not take a great while for other printers to see that it would be for their benefit to adopt the innovation, as they soon realized that responsible houses were disposed to take their printing to the specialists who



show signs of wear, were gradually introduced into the before mentioned class of work, until now it is rarely that a job of that character is seen.

We reproduce a statement heading in the style referred to (Fig. 1), which is very neat, but in marked

made a feature of their "art" productions in the line of letterpress printing.

It is needless here to reproduce examples of the various styles that have followed each other in succession, from the plain to the ornate, and from the commonplace to the unique, in letterpress printing in the classes of work under consideration; but by way of contrast to the sample above shown, we give a duplicate of a statement heading such as is used at the present time (Fig. 2), which, though far from being the best of its class, fairly represents the change that has taken place in the matter of design in relation to every-day work. Flourishes, ornaments, rule and type of every face and description are now worked into a harmonious whole, and the printer no longer tries to keep to a uniform style of type in any job, no matter what its nature may be. Book covers, titles, business cards, advertisements—in fact, almost every job that is issued from some of the printing offices of the present day is of a more or less ornamental character. Even the unpretentious corner card of an envelope has not been allowed to escape. The two or three lines of plain caps or small caps that Written for The Inland Printer.

TYPOGRAPHICAL MISCELLANY.

A BRIEF REVIEW OF THE RELATIONS EXISTING BETWEEN THE APPRENTICE, THE JOURNEYMAN, THE FOREMAN AND THE EMPLOYER.

BY M. J. CARROLL.

THE EMPLOYER.

N the following article I propose to invert the natural order of things, and, commencing at the top, work downward.

In accordance with this determination the employer will perforce be the first to receive attention; and I think that I am justified in this course, for notwithstanding a deep-rooted conviction held by many in the office that in his own particular person is to be found the most important and useful individual in the concern, still there is a lurking suspicion in the minds of some that the employer is really an essential appendix about a printing office; and this fact will become more apparent when pay day comes around, even if it should

in a manner have escaped our observations previously.

Human nature is human nature, which somewhat homely though forcible aphorism will be found as applicable to the owner of a print-

ing office as to men in any other walk of life. their ambition to succeed in important undertakings, their desire to outstrip their competitors, the satisfaction they experience in gaining a business advantage, their irritability when defeated in their likes and dislikes, their prejudices and preferences, in fact in every way we find them much the same as other people. But while as a class they do not differ from the rest of mankind, as individuals their characteristics will cover as wide a range of peculiarities as can be found among the same number of people in any other mercantile pursuit. In their desire to improve the condition of their workmen, and their fair-mindedness in settling disputes, a comparison with the methods of other employers will be to the decided advantage of the printers. In a somewhat extended acquaintance with employing printers I have noticed one trait of character that is more prevalent in our business than in others, and that is that most employers, no matter how elevated their position or how wealthy they may have become, are ever ready to pleasantly recognize the humblest person in their employ. The purse-proud visage and arrogant bearing characteristic of a certain class of employers, are rarely to be met with in the printing business. And their liberality is fully commensurate with their means. While the number of employing printers in America who contribute largely to public and promiscuous charities may be very few, the number who are not found ready to relieve meritorious people in their own business are fewer still. If we should feel like criticising their want of public



set forth in their humble way the fact that "if not called for in ten days," etc., have given way to something more elaborate, after the style shown in Fig. 3.

When first introduced, this kind of letterpress printing was looked upon as a "craze" that would soon die out, but time has proved that it is something durable, and the favor with which patrons regard it, and the persistence with which they demand it, are evidences that it will be a long time before the rule and type combinations will be allowed to drop into oblivion.

Many of the designs formed by means of rule, such as shields, bands, ribands, etc., are made to stand out prominently by using a tint for the ground-work, and this has been the means of introducing color into many jobs with manifest advantage to the appearance thereof at a very slight increase in the cost. The inducements held out to printers to turn out first-class work, more especially in the growing cities of the United States, are many; and those who wish to attain a prominent position in the profession cannot do better than watch the signs of the times, and be ever ready to meet the changing views of their patrons with something novel in the line of letterpress job printing.

(To be continued.)

generosity, we must remember that they are not engaged in a business that yields large fortunes, as fortunes are estimated now. A more intimate knowledge with the inside workings of their business would probably too often reveal the fact that instead of a large fortune in sight, it may be a desperate struggle to keep their heads above the breakers that are persistently threatening to engulf them in commercial ruin.

THE FOREMAN.

But if we should be at times impressed with the notion that the employer does not always come up to our expectations as to what he should be, it is undoubtedly true that the foreman will fail to meet these expectations nine times to the employer's once. Why is this? Is it because the position is one inherently more difficult to fill than the employer's, and that proper care has not been taken to select a man combining good executive qualities with a sense of strict justice, and a will that enables him to do what is right by his employer and those under his charge.

All that a fair-minded employer can require of his foreman is that he will take a position between himself and his employés, and see that the full measure of justice is meted to each. While his knowledge of the practical and technical work of the business should be sufficient to enable him to intelligently direct the work placed in his charge, he should at the same time insist that every man should do his whole duty in fulfilling the contract, implied or otherwise, that he undertook when accepting the situation. He should also have strength of character ample to prevent an unscrupulous employer from imposing upon his men. To lean too much to one side or the other is equally bad. An overweening desire to meet the favor of his employer will result as poorly as giving undue license to those under his charge. Let the reader look back over his own experience, and see how many foremen he has met that will come up to these requirements.

THE JOURNEYMAN.

The ambition of the journeyman printer to appear to better advantage than his fellow is a strong one, and is the cause of a great deal of the friction that a close observation will bring to the surface in the internal workings of nearly every printing office in the land. Perhaps the ideal establishment would be one having an employer who was kind, considerate and conscientious in his treatment of his workmen; a foreman combining these qualities, together with a rigid policy that would preclude the possibility of skulking on one man's part and incessant driving of others, be they friends or strangers; and a force of men who would good-naturedly assist each other to surmount whatever difficulties might present themselves in the course of the day.

But this is not the situation of affairs as we find them. It is generally "every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost." It is this desire to take advantage of our fellow-workman that would lead one to the

conclusion that we were gifted with a good deal of the characteristics of the genus hog. We see a certain number of men put on a job, with instructions to hurry it. The "smart" fellow will immediately gather up the available material necessary for the execution of the work, and will probably make better time than the others. The rest of the men, and particularly the strangers in the office, will necessarily have to hunt around for the required material to finish the work, and an unthinking foreman will jump at the conclusion that if he had more men like the one first mentioned he would be very fortunate. Again, we see a man looking on when he knows that a fellow-workman has misunderstood his instructions, and is proceeding in the wrong direction. He will say nothing, consoling himself with the reflection that it is none of his business to interfere. Of course, the mistake reflects discredit upon the offending workman, no matter who was responsible for the mistake. The firm is compelled to stand the expense of doing as much of the work over again as was done wrong; the workman in the case will probably lose his situation on the first plausible pretext, and all for the lack of an esprit de corps that will enable the men to lay aside their petty jealousies and animosities, and work with a common view of rendering the greatest service to their employers. The instances I have cited do not by any means exhaust the list of these disreputable practices. Go into almost any printing office where you can procure employment, and for one day note the many little acts of selfishness that will come under your notice in that time - little things that their perpetrators would indignantly spurn the suggestion of outside of a printing office. These reflections are not by any means intended to apply to every member of the craft. There are many honorable, and, in every way, fair-dealing men in the business, but there are probably enough of the other kind to reflect discredit on all.

THE APPRENTICE.

As every ambitious boy who secures a situation in a printing office is confident of one day becoming the owner, or at least the general manager, of a large printing establishment, I would like to say to those among them who are readers of The Inland Printer that they cannot commence too early to fit themselves for the responsible positions they have in view; and, perhaps, they will find that, outside of their assigned duties in the office, one of the best ways to fit themselves for future responsibilities would be found in regularly reading the contents and studying the designs presented in a first-class journal, such as the one just named.

It will be well for you to remember that the pooltable is *not* the most direct road to the accomplishment of your desires, and that whatever prominence you may attain will be the result of your own industry and frugality. In the office, be of a quiet behavior but of an inquiring mind. Ask for an explanation of anything that puzzles you. Capable men are always ready to assist a boy who shows an inclination to get ahead. Take advice from anybody who is kind enough to offer it,

as it frequently happens that the most practical method will be advance from the most unlikely quarter. Make yourself master of every detail of the business; cheerfully do whatever task is laid down for you; be civil and obliging, and some day you may occupy a seat in the counting room, thinking how foolish boys are in not applying themselves to business as you did when you were of their age.

Written for The Inland Printer.

HOW TO FEED A SHEET LARGER THAN THE PLATEN.

BY J. B. C.

REQUENTLY, in the experience of the average job printer, a job of full size billheads, and other work will be encountered, which needs but a small amount of printing on the end or side. The end which is blank, unless skillfully held, will fall over the platen and cause the printing to blur or be crooked; or fall toward the disk and be caught by the rollers, ruining the sheet and causing vexatious delay.

After considerable trial of patience and some study I have arrived at a very satisfactory solution of the matter.

It consists of a temporary extension of the platen by using a strip of 6-to-pica brass rule. Bend the rule squarely, from an eighth to a quarter of an inch from the end, to insert under the tympan band, and let the other end project as high as desirable. The rule will resemble a very much condensed gothic L. Two or more of these may be made; and if needed, different lengths.

When needed, and the form is ready to be worked, remove an inch in width of paper from the tympan, directly under the band, so the band will not be sprung, and insert the short end of the extender. This provides against the sheet falling over the platen, and with care large sheets may be worked more rapidly than on a larger press. To guard against sheets being caught by the rollers we make extension grippers from very stiff cardboard, glued to the regular gripper and extending upward as far as desirable.

They may be fastened on the gripper by means of two slits, crosswise, the width of gripper, and two or three inches apart, putting end of gripper through the lower slit, then back through the upper slit. The better way, however, is to glue the strip of cardboard to the gripper.

The extension principle can, to a lesser extent, be used on the lower edge of the platen as well as the upper, excepting that the rule must be bent at each end and in opposite directions: _____. Or the extender may have stout muslin stretched over it, under which, however, tough cardboard should be placed, in which gauge pins may be inserted at will.

THE Boston Budget states that shirts are now made out of paper at a factory in a New Jersey town. They are made of manila paper, combined with other properties, and are peculiarly adapted for winter wear owing to the properties possessed by paper as a non-conductor. Written for The Inland Printer.

MECHANICAL DEVICES IN TYPE.

NO. III .-- BY CARL SCHRAUBSTADTER, JR.

T has been seen in discussing script type that rhomboid I bodies and three-cornered quads were used a considerable time ago. The idea of making type which fitted into each other was of more recent development, and must have occurred to many printers and typefounders, but the trouble and expense associated with it deterred them from carrying it into execution. It was very recently that the Johnson Typefoundry brought out its mortised series, a few letters of which are shown in Fig. 10. In



Fig. 11 an F and C are shown upside down, giving a cross section of the face, the short white space in the middle being the groove. Fig. 12 shows a letter of a handsome

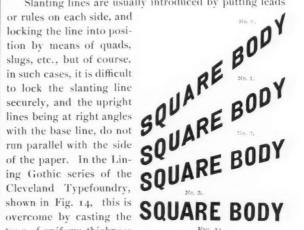


series of initials by the same foundry, the right hand letter being upside down to show the shape of the body. Type may readily be placed in the blank spaces, or widespaced letters, such as A and V, closely put together, giving much the effect of engraving. The Johnson Typefoundry has produced several other faces of this

description, such as the Mortised No. 2 and the Pencraft, and the Chicago Typefoundry has also recently done something in this line, and, besides, casts such letters as A, V and W in a great many of its larger job faces on bodies of such shape as to admit their being

spaced correctly. A view of this is shown in Fig. 13. Slanting lines are usually introduced by putting leads

type of uniform thickness



in set, and furnishing spaces which, if placed above or below the letters, will make the line run out to the exact angle, and thus allow the bottom lines to be on the same plane, and the upright lines to be at right angles with the

base of the job. The only objection is the change of shape which necessarily follows in making letters of uniform set and the trouble of setting up the job. The Rogers series recently produced by the Boston Typefoundry embodies the same idea.

Curved lines have been used in jobwork for a very long time, and by most printers the old method of placing the lines of type between curved rules or leads, and then filling out the forms by means of quads and spaces, is still in use, but the liability to squabble has caused a number of expedients to be adopted. One is to pour plaster of paris, or similar material, into the form to strengthen and hold it together. Another, the casting of quads or ornaments having one side with a curve and the others rectangular, to admit locking up. A third device consists of curved brass reglets with locking devices on the ends, which render the type line comparatively stiff. Perhaps one of the best, and at the same time most complicated devices is that embodied in the Sloping Gothics of the Cleveland Typefoundry mentioned above, and shown in Fig. 14. By adding another series, sloping

in the opposite direction, lines of any curvature may be set up. Fig. 15 is an example of this type, the upright lines of which are still perpendicular, and consequently parallel. The liability to mix the



seven different slopes—partially avoided by casting a different number on the shoulder of each-and the aversion which most printers have for complicated ideas, has prevented them from coming into general use.

In lithography, and the various forms of engraving, lines of letters are frequently underscored or surrounded with lines. The single and double Scored Gothics of the Boston Typefoundry have lines on each letter which join to produce the effect of scoring. End ornaments and cross-line spaces are added, which enable the compositor to copy an engraving effect, often used; but the liability of the joints to show, particularly after a little wear, has been a serious objection to them, and this effect is usually produced by means of brass rule.

Written for The Inland Printer.

UNSKILLED WORKMEN: THE REMEDY.

BY ALBERT DE FOLLETTE.

T is very apparent to an impartial observer, that, despite the wild utterances of socialists and others, there is a true desire on the part of a large portion of the middle and upper classes to help the workingman. This desire is not always gracefully expressed, and may take a sentimental rather than a practical form, and attempts to help, when unskillfully made, result in disadvantage rather than in advancing the cause sought to be benefited, as, for instance, when wealthy or aristocratic people seek to help men by flattery or patronage. But, underneath all the blunders and mistakes that social reformers make, there is a real desire on the part of good | is, can the increase of unskilled labor be stayed? Upon

men among the thinkers to bridge the chasm which divides them from the workers, and this is one of the most hopeful signs of the times, and one which will no doubt prove fruitful of good results, by the blessing of God.

Some of the most pathetic passages in the lives of workmen who have made for themselves names which will ever be monuments to their memory, is the record of their struggles for education. Fifty years has wrought a marvelous change in the educational facilities of our land, and today we are blessed as no other country is in the availability with which it is possible for the poorest among us to obtain that learning so necessary for the cultivation of the mind; an influence which, if attained, does so much to sweeten and ennoble life. The influence of education is getting to be within the reach of the sons and daughters of the artisan, as with the youth of the middle or higher classes, and the problem is not so much how to obtain educational influences or institutions, but rather how to get people to take advantage of them when they are obtained.

It would, however, be a great mistake to conclude from this, as many may do, that the chances of the working men and women to obtain for themselves a fair share of the good things of this life are, on the whole, equal to those of the other classes of society. Things have improved for them, beyond a doubt, because society has improved, and society has improved because we have reached a higher stage in our moral evolution, since moral progress is the source of all other progress; but there remains much to be done still, and if the shrieking of the socialists serves to emphasize this, we can easily forgive them if their voices are a little harsh. The problems which we have to face today do not to any great extent concern the skilled artisan. He, as a rule, does not want help, and certainly does not want patronage from the classes which are regarded as above him, as he is usually able to help himself. But it is a good thing for all concerned when he gets from them sympathy; good alike for them to give and for him to receive. It is unskilled labor which is the puzzle and the despair of those who would see the world a better place to live in than it now is for so many; unskilled labor, which will fetch so little because there is so much of it to be had, but which, alas, is all that so many have to face the struggle for existence with. For there is no denying the fact that there is, year by year, a steady increase in the number of those in the labor market, "who are willing to do anything," which is only another way of declaring that they have been taught to do nothing. It is from these that the chronic poverty, which is such a black stain upon our civilization, comes; it is these who so readily follow the men who proclaim that the only way to better things is by revolution; and there is but little reason to blame, or to wonder at them for it, since semistarvation is not conducive to soundness of thought or clearness of political vision.

The question, then, for which we must find an answer

the reply which we give will depend very largely the solution of the problem of chronic poverty which faces us today. The poverty which is not chronic, and which, great evil though it be, is a temporary evil which working people may, it is true, suffer severely from, but which they eventually tide over, does not concern us in this connection, but belongs to another set of conditions, and needs other remedies. It is the poverty that is always with us that is most important. I mean the poverty of idleness that comes from the thousands that can do nothing well, and from which we are overburdened. If this cannot be remedied, but goes on increasing, then the socialist prophecy will be fulfilled, and revolution will come, and will be followed by its inevitable reaction, which leaves the last state of the nation worse than the first. A nation which knows how to make the best use of its resources is only created by individuals who know how to make use of their resources, and this is what the majority of our boys and girls are not taught to do, and it is too late to learn the lesson when they become men and women.

For, great as has been our intellectual progress and development, admirable as is our educational system in many of its aspects, it is a radical defect of it that it does nothing toward educating people how to use either their hands or their opportunities. In any state of society, even in the millennium glory which is the dream of the socialist, the man who can do nothing more than hew wood and draw water will remain a hewer of wood and a drawer of water to the end of his days, though it may be hoped that his remuneration for such services as these will improve as the world grows wiser, and men realize more their duties one to another. What is wanted is, that the whole man shall develop more, and one of the first steps in this direction is the establishment in all our schools of a technical education. And this does not mean simply that a boy shall be taught his trade at school instead of at the workshop. It means that he shall be taught to work like an intelligent being, instead of by routine, or by rule of thumb. It means that he shall learn that a trade is an art, too, and that art is only at its best when it is working in subjection to law. It means that he shall learn these facts early in life, when he can profit by them, and not as now, when it is too late to do so. Most intelligent workmen learn these things, but they do not learn them until half their life is given to the experience. The majority of men do things in a particular way because they are told to do so, or because their fellows have done so before them, and so, like the horse in the mill, walk in one path all their lives, and, if chance sends them out of it, they are lost.

Will the working classes rouse themselves and consider this aspect of social reform, and demand a system of education suited to the needs of the times? If they will, they will obtain it. It means far more than appears at the first glance. It means that the intellectual capacity of the nation will be developed to the fullest extent possible, and therefore that we shall be better able to face and to overcome the evil which is ever struggling

with the good, let that evil take what form it may. It does not mean, and it would be mere idle talk to say that it did, that all poverty and suffering will disappear, but it does mean that we shall be better able to cope with them. The words "the poor ye have always with you," are as true now as ever. Moral, mental and physical weakness are some of the causes of poverty which are, and will be in a greater or less degree, always among us; and these, no doubt, have their influence in the production of the unskilled laborer. But these bring with them no cause for despair, but rather for increased work, in the faith and hope that no honest and intelligent effort for human good will ever be wasted or entirely vain.

Written for The Inland Printer.

OUADRATS.

BY PICA ANTIQUE.

EQUALITY, like liberty, is a precious delusion of sense, comfort and property. There can never be the perfectness of either in this world—could not be in fabled Arcadie. Every man is more or less indebted to his fellows. All others have rights as well as ourselves, and the result is ever far below the theory. Strain the principles of either to the utmost and a point is reached beyond which neither can go.

Until every man is born with the same powers of mind, the same brilliancy of genius, the same strength of will, the same vital force, the same endurance, the same wealth, equality is a senseless catchword. As there is a middle, even so there must be a top and a bottom, and the weak will perish beneath the crushing footsteps of vaulting ambition and more ponderous weight. The poor man can no more successfully cope with the Jay Goulds and Vanderbilts of Wall street than the palefaced, nerveless student can with Kilrains and Sullivans in the prize ring. Above the humble structure will always tower some Washington monument; above the masses some intellectual giant of a Webster and dramatic Shakespeare; some electric Edison; some warlike Bonaparte. There must be leaders as there are men to follow-a general, as there are rank and file.

Thus it will ever be in business. Capital is the foundation upon which it is builded, and without it, combined with brains and energy, the superstructure of fortune will never rise. Every movement upon the vast checkerboard of the earth's enterprises proves and demonstrates inequality; the want of some essential quality in the physical or mental organization, in head or pocket to be a successful leader. It is the rankest bosh to talk otherwise. All men cannot be the heads of great establishments any more than all can be president. There must be employers and laborers to the end of time. Solomon's temple was not builded by Solomon's hands; railroads and canals are not by the "Chief Engineer"; the pyramids, by a single hand but hordes of workmen, and the palaces of "imperial Rome" by swarms of slaves.

A very much abused and very little understood word is equality. The angels in heaven cannot claim it.

Above the highest there is a higher, until the great Godhead overmasters and overshadows all. And so is it in mind and affairs—in statesmanship, army, navy, down to the lowest in the list of occupations. Why, then, pompously and vauntingly talk of a ridiculous impossibility; of a state of affairs that cannot exist? Why endeavor to abolish laws created with creation; why seek to make lesser stars equal in magnitude and farreaching splendor with the greater; why idly dream of an agrarianism of thought, power and good that will only cause a more bitter awakening.

Better to learn the lesson aright; to more firmly establish the relation between capital and labor; between employer and employé, to the end of harmony, justice and a fair division of the joint proceeds thereof. Anything else will be gall and wormwood, strife and anarchy, snares and delusions.

EQUALITY was an unknown quantity in the work of creation. Worlds are no more equal than men. There was but one Harvey to teach the reason why the cheek crimsons; but one Jenner to save life by innoculation; but one Daguerre to utilize the pencil of the sun; but one Locke to teach the secrets of our mental powers; but one Bacon to rightly direct our course of study; but one Linnaeus to tell of leaf and flower; but one Lyell to open the volume of geology and permit us to read upon the stony pages the autobiography of the earth; but one Newton to unvail the stars; but one Franklin, printer, sage and philosopher; but one Sheridan, though the thought of nature breaking the die was not original with Byron, great poet as he unquestionably was.

THERE is no equality in books. One stands foremost and above all others, and to the everlasting glory of the craft was the first issued. (Mazarin Bible, 1450.) In the "embalmed essence of volatile thought," there is as wide a difference as in minds, and, as some French writer says, "The multiplicity of facts and writings have become so great that everything will soon be reduced to extracts."

Is this not so? Is not he considered the best author who gives the reader the most knowledge and takes from him the least time, and is not authorship great and to be honored labor? Of it Carlyle says, "Among these men (literary toilers) are to be found the brightest specimens and the chief benefactors of mankind. It is they who keep awake the finer parts of our souls, that give better aims than power or pleasure, and withstand the total sovereignty of mammon on earth. They are the vanguard in the march of mind, the intellectual backwoodsmen, reclaiming from the idle wilderness new territories for thought and activity." To this Emerson has added, "They prize books most who are themselves wise."

TRULY, authorship is to be highly honored, but yet not always remunerative. When thinking of it we cannot fail to remember that Homer begged for bread; that

Cervantes and Otway died of hunger; that Southey and Johnson were poor; that Walter Scott was forced to write for bread when paralyzed; that the most immortal of poems were sold for a crust, and books that have run through many editions went begging for publishers.

If the art of printing had never been discovered, how little of value there would have been in books-the rapid and cheap reproduction from the original manuscripts being impossible. Take a recent publication of some seven hundred pages now sold in "open market" for the alarmingly low price of 25 cents or the twentyfour to thirty-two paged daily paper thrown into my "den" for a nickel, three hundred miles from the office of publication. True, the value to the reader is not lessened by cheapness; the thoughts remain as bright and glowing; but eternal as may be intellectual genius, what principle of immortality would they have possessed had not the little type been cast and the strong-armed press done its work? "Truth is heavy, therefore few care to carry it," says the Talmud, and this appears emphatically correct when books are spoken of. The author is lauded to the skies, but the printer who gave to his thoughts form, color, substance and lasting properties is rarely mentioned. Yet it is his "imprint" that causes wide circulation, and his inventive brain and skilled labor that have caused books to be distributed broadcast over every land and placed in every hand for a song. In this respect the old Rabbinical proverb that "Silence is the fence around wisdom" is proven, re-proven and removed beyond even the questioning of scoffing doubters.

EQUALITY being thus simply a dream of visionary enthusiasts, the one thing remaining is to stand upon the plane with the highest, to be as large as possible, if not in exact proportions with the greatest in the sphere of business, thought and action. Life, as a rule, gives the same opportunities to all, and chance or birth have little governing powers. The presidential chair is not barred against any; fortune has nothing of favoritism; success rests with the man, not with the profession or trade. The doors of printing are open for all, are not closed against any, and the quality of equality can be tested to the uttermost. If you will you can become the peer of any man, and in no position can you find more of honor than as an "embalmer of thought"—a printer.

CULTIVATION OF SISAL-GRASS.

The Bahama government is taking an active interest in the culture of the agave or sisal-grass, and has sent a commissioner to Yucatan to obtain the fullest possible information, with the view to introducing the industry into the islands. It is proposed to ship a supply of plants sufficient to stock 5,000 to 15,000 acres. There are vast tracts of lands in the Bahamas believed to be adapted to the growth of sisal that are useless for other purposes. A field of sisal will last fifteen or twenty years with proper attention, and it is estimated that the yield there could be made to bring a revenue of \$5,000,000 a year, ten times the present value of all the exported produce of the islands.—The Paper World.



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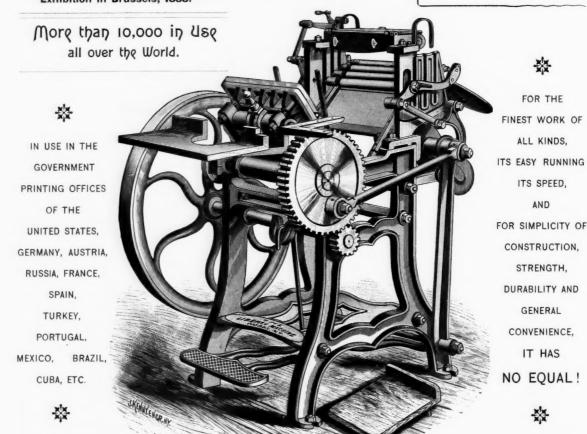
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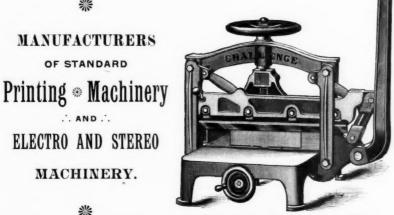


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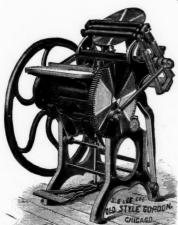
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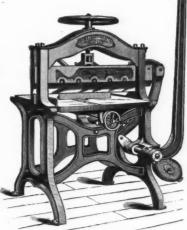
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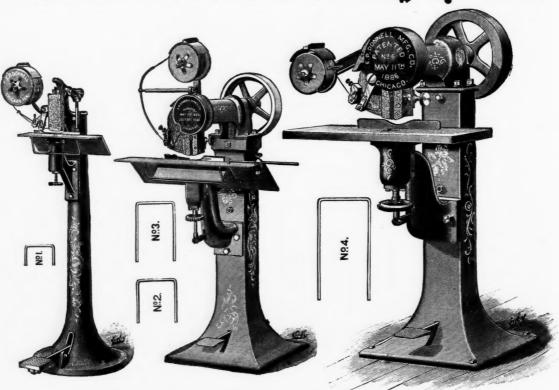
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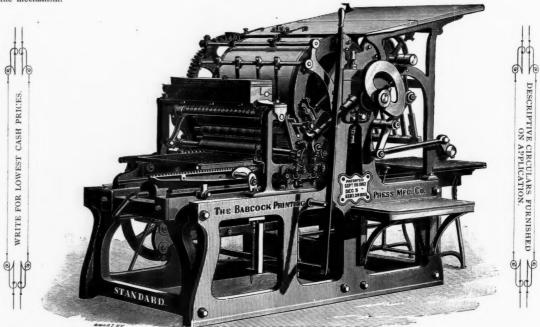
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5th. Roller or Journal Bearings, securing the following advantages: (a.) Any single roller may be removed without disturbing the others; (b.) All the rollers may be removed and replaced without altering their "set"; (c.) When desired, the form rolls may be released from contact with the distributer and type, without removing the rolls from their bearings.

6th. Our reversing mechanism, which gives the feeder entire control of the press, and effects a large saving in time, and also insures the greatest possible number of perfect sheets.

7th. Our positive slider mechanism, by which the slider is kept in the correct relation to the bed at all times, and thus a perfect impression



From the Warren, Pa., Ledger, of Nov. 20, 1885.

There may be a better press than the "Standard" built by the Babcock Printing Press Mg. Co., of New London, Conn., but we have not seen it. The No. 6 "Standard" recently placed in our office, by the above company, is entirely satisfactory. It runs without jar over 1,800 impressions per hour; a 1,500 motion is slow. Two thousand can be made easily without injury to the machinery.

From Fuller & Stowe Co., 40 Lyons St., Grand Rapids, Mich., March 3, 1880.

BABCOCK PHINTING PRESS MFG. Co.: Gentlemen.—Your favor of the 27th came to hand, and same day your new vibrating attachment. We consider it a great improvement over the old style. We are much pleased with the operation of the machine, and shall add another of your make as soon as our work will warrant it.

Yours truly, FULLER & STOWE CO.

Office of the Times, Lima, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1886.

Office of the Times, Lima, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1880.

BABCOCK PLINTING PRESS MPG. CO.:—Gentlemen.—Some months ago we bought from Messrs. Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, of Chicago, one of your "STANDARD" Presses, which has been in constant use in our office ever since, and gives perfect satisfaction. We have used presses of many styles, but never operated one that embraced so many good features as your "STANDARD" series. It is a first class machine in every respect, and yet so simple as to be easily operated and capable of doing the finest kind of work. Our press (a No. 2) is capable of running as many sheets per hour as the feeder can place properly. In fact, it is just the press we were looking for, and we would not exchange it for any other press in the market.

Very respectfully yours,
O. B. SELPRIDGE, Manager The Times Co.

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Published Monthly by

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The Inland Printer will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers will confer a great favor on the Editor of this journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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CHICAGO, FEBRUARY, 1889.

TE direct the special attention of the members of the craft interested, to the circular of Secretary McClevey, in the present issue, referring to the date for the election of delegates to the next session of the International Typographical Union, and the method thereof. Under the constitution adopted at Kansas City, a failure of a union to comply with these requirements will, as stated, "cause the credentials of the delegate or delegates from such union to be submitted to the convention, thus debarring said delegate or delegates from participating in the proceedings pending the decision of the convention."

TIME TO CALL A HALT.

NOTHER disastrous failure in the printing business, and yet another—a repetition of the old, old story. Misplaced confidence or an unavoidable business misfortune? No; no such palliating circumstance attends them, because had a wise discrimination been exercised in the first place, the inevitable result would have been foreseen, and at least one establishment been prevented from helping to swamp legitimate business enterprise, and entering upon a ruinous competition, aided by those who in other cases exact the utmost farthing from responsible customers. It is a duty The Inland PRINTER owes to itself and to the trade whose interests it represents, to emphatically protest against the longer continuance of such a system—a system which handicaps every honest and honorable employer, and virtually places a premium on crime. Studied neglect on this important question or a further pursuance of the policy which has heretofore characterized the dealings of a number of our press and ink manufacturers, typefounders and printers' supply houses will evoke a protest which bodes no good to them in the future. They must understand that they can no longer remain in the field as the real though disguised competitors with firms whose legitimate business is printing, and whose capital is invested in printing machinery and material.

Gentlemen, it is time to call a halt, and there is no use in mincing phrases. Self-preservation is nature's first law. You have no right to expect the patronage of reliable firms whose orders mean cash, while you nominally transfer the plant which you own, and which has fallen back on your hands through unjustifiable carelessness, in the first instance, and place in charge thereof figureheads, adventurers or wreckers; men, or rather apologies for men, who act on the principle, nothing venture, nothing win; who have everything to gain and nothing to lose, no matter how reckless or dishonest their administration; men who eventually can make nothing for themselves, certainly nothing for you; who ruin the trade and leave a worthless legacy to their successors. Is it just, is it honorable to those patrons who pay their debts, who, even under legitimate competition, frequently find it difficult to meet their obligations, to use such plant to crush them, because their real competitors are, as stated, the press builders, typefounders, ink manufacturers and paper dealers? If a favor can be shown, why not dispense it to the reputable instead of the disreputable element? Would it not pay you better in the long run to dump every piece of material thus transferred into Lake Michigan, the Mississippi or Ohio rivers than use it as a club to knock down your best customers? And this is just what some of you are doing. This is strong though justifiable language, because appeals or remonstrances have so far proved in vain, and because the grievance complained of is not an exceptional one, but occurs with alarming frequency. If you perfer the uncertain patronage of those in whom you can place little, if any, confidence, and whose past careers should make wise men steer shy of them, to the patronage of those who do

business on sound business principles, well and good. Let the fact, however, be understood; but you cannot serve two masters. You cannot serve God and mammon, or run with the hounds and race with the hare. Choose ye this day whom ye will serve. If the Lord be God, follow him; but if Baal, follow him.

LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY.

AN ardent student of political economy, who is regarded as an excellent and reliable authority in matters relating to that great science, while discussing the growth in popularity of labor-saving machines, lately gave utterance to these interesting remarks:

It has never been questioned that machinery has added greatly to the productive power and possessions of mankind. A mischievous fallacy has, however, been often accepted by the uninstructed to the effect that machinery has a tendency to dispense with hand labor, and so benefit the consumer at the expense of the workingman. To clear away this false belief it is only necessary to remember that machinery itself must be made with hands; that the capital of a country will not be diminished by the employment of machinery, and that such capital must continue to be employed in paying wages as of old. It is true that there is a shifting of the parties to whom the wages are paid.

Arguments on this important subject have been quite frequent within a recent period. They naturally become more general as the use of labor-saving machinery extends. All do not coincide as to the effect that the introduction of machinery has on the wage earner. Many contend that it is injurious, depriving him of employment. It is of frequent occurrence, when the calling into use of machinery has been the cause of throwing large numbers of men out of profitable employment, that adverse criticism has been engendered. Agitation eventuated, but it quickly subsided, for the reason that the majority of those wage workers whose services had been superseded by the machine had found other employment. During the last quarter of a century great and remarkable progress has been made in the invention and manufacture of labor-saving machinery, particularly in the United States. Yet, notwithstanding the fact that the population has increased with wonderful, and at times with alarming rapidity, the great majority of the bread winners are remuneratively employed.

A mechanical contrivance which has only been brought to that state of possible perfection where it has become a thing of real and actual use is the typesetting and composing machine. There are quite a number of them in operation in newspaper and book publishing houses throughout the country. They are not, however, in the opinion of many, so useful as those in the office of the Hartford (Conn.) Post. In a recent issue of that journal it was announced that the entire paper had been set by machines. It is the first office in the country in which such a feat has been accomplished.

The typesetting machine is an old invention. It was first made and operated in England. It was invented by an individual named William Church. On the records of the English Patent Office the specifications of the patent appear, under date of March, 1822. After a

lapse of twenty years this was followed by a number of others, hardly a year passing without one or more being patented. Two men, named Young and Delcambre, became quite celebrated through their untiring efforts to perfect it. They were unsuccessful, after sinking all their available funds. For more than half a century the construction of a useful typesetting machine has been the rather knotty problem which a number of inventive spirits have tried hard to solve. It is only within the past few years that there has been anything more than the mere appearance of success. The want of an efficient distributing machine has hitherto been a great drawback, but now a Scotchman, named Fraser, heretofore referred to in columns of THE INLAND PRINTER, has constructed one that promises to supply the need. It separates the different letters by a series of switches acted upon by keys similar to those of the composing machine. On the depression of a key the corresponding switch is opened and the type guided to its proper compartment in the composing machine reservoir. Each machine used by the Hartford Post is capable of performing the work of three men, and at about one-third cost. Instead of kicking against the pricks, or fighting the inevitable, it behooves the printers of the United States to accept the situation with becoming grace, and utilize these labor savers as best they can to their own advantage. A stitch in time saves nine.

STEAM VERSUS HAND PRESSWORK.

A BOSTON correspondent, under date of January 24, sends us the following:

I want to ask a couple of questions, to be answered in your columns, as I think they may be of general interest. There was a discussion in the House of Representatives on the 23d on the appropriation for the bureau of printing and engraving, which brought up the matter of steam presses. I would ask what kind of presses they are which the labor organizations seem anxious to do away with and what is the basis of their opposition to them? Also, the reason for the extraordinary royalty of \$1.00 per thousand impressions?

On September 30, 1887, an agreement was entered into between the secretary of the treasury and the patentees of what was known as the Milligan presses. of which the following is a part:

And the said party of the second part hereby covenants and agrees to and with the said parties of the first part, in consideration of the foregoing covenants, to pay the said parties of the first part, or their assigns, the sum of \$7,500 for the construction of six of said Milligan presses; the said sum to be paid as follows, to wit: The sum of \$1,250 when each of said presses shall have been delivered at the bureau of engraving and printing of the treasury department, and shall have been inspected and accepted as satisfactory, both in construction and in operation, by the proper officers of that bureau, and a royalty of \$500 for each press on its delivery to and acceptance by the chief of said bureau, and a further royalty for the continuous use of said presses of \$1 for each one thousand perfect impressions thereafter printed thereon, and to keep and furnish the parties of the first part a true and correct account of the number of impressions so printed.

After a thorough test of these presses, the charge was made that the bills printed on them were much more easily counterfeited than the bills printed on the hand

press, and on request, a committee, of which Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, was chairman, was appointed to investigate and report upon the matter. In August last the committee reported that the charges had been substantiated by expert testimony, and shortly after an act passed the house, by an almost unanimous vote, declaring that in future all government work in the bureau of engraving and printing should be done by hand presses. The discussion to which our correspondent refers was the result of an effort on the part of those favorable to the continuance of the steam presses, and the payment of the royalty of \$1 for each one thousand impressions. It assumed a wide range, and was participated in by a number of the members. On the one hand it was claimed that the opposition to the employment of the steam presses came from a faction who were opposed, under all circumstances, to the introduction of labor-saving machinery, and that their use saved at least \$100,000 to the government. On the other hand, it was demonstrated that the so-called labor machinery did not meet the requirements of the situation; that this mode of printing, in addition to rendering counterfeiting easy and simple, burned the sap out of the paper, so that after a short use it became ragged, defaced and wrinkled; that the claim that their use saved \$100,000 annually to the government was altogether unwarranted, as \$1,250 was paid for each press, \$500 additional by way of royalty, and S1 for each one thousand sheets, or impressions, by way of royalty; and that \$8,000 had been expended in their repair, which sums had not been deducted from the amount referred to. And, further, that even were the statement true, the amount was a mere bagatelle in comparison to the millions of dollars jeopardized by

We cannot do better than here present the remarks of Hon. John Farquhar, a gentleman well and favorably known to the readers of The Inland Printer, and let them form their own conclusions as to the merits of the case. He said:

This house has already settled the question whether the steam presses shall remain in the bureau of engraving and printing. By an act passed at the last session—passed almost unanimously—this house declared that all this government work in the future shall be done by hand presses.

Now, Mr. Chairman, after one of the committees of this house has sat for weeks and weeks, after all its members have gone in person to the bureau of engraving and printing and practically examined all this work, and after the committee has come in here with a unanimous report against steam presses and in favor of hand presses, it is very remarkable that at this late day we find men on this floor resorting to special pleading on this question and bringing up arguments which have been settled for at least one whole year, which were turned out of the doors of the committee-room one year ago.

Now, I call attention first to the fact that this house has already declared that the steam press shall not stay; and next I wish to refer to the condition in which the United States government is tied up under this contract with Steele & Milligan. You will notice all through the report of Mr. Graves (this matter has been partially brought to the attention of the house in a speech of the gentleman from New Jersey) there is not one favorable word from this bureau for the hand press. For years that man has stood

there in defense of this patent and as the champion of Steele & Milligan; and this firm (Steele & Milligan) have taken \$65,000 from the United States treasury—for what? For having patterns of presses cast by the United States, assembled by the United States, repaired by the United States, and royalty paid by the government at the rate of \$1 for every thousand impressions coming from those presses.

Why, let the house only think for one minute of this fact. I believe, to the best of my knowledge, while we were investigating this matter we discovered that there had been at least twelve valuable improvements made on this Milligan press since it was put in the office in 1878, made during the employment by this national government, paid out of the treasury, by a man hired by Mr. Graves, and these improvements are now owned by whom? By Steele & Milligan. And according to my last and best knowledge of that transaction, Mr. Chairman, the poor man who made these improvements had not received one cent from Steele & Milligan, but his wages only from the government.

Mr. Chairman, I say independently of this sophistry of steam machinery, this special plea put in here to save this monopoly, I say no skilled man in the bureau of engraving and printing dare, under the solemnity of an oath, say the steam press does work equal to the hand-press. I put it fairly, I do not speak as an expert printer, I say you can go and ask the foremen (guaranteeing them their places that they will not be turned out of employment), and from the engraver down to the wiper they will condemn these steam presses.

More than that, it only wanted the presence of that committee to go through that whole building to find out about it. I went and examined, sheet by sheet, what was turned out by the hand press and what was turned out by the steam press, and as a practical mechanic I condemned the latter. I condemn it because I believed it is dangerous to put anything that is liable to be counterfeited in the hands of the poor and ignorant.

From the foregoing we should infer the steam presses condemn themselves, instead of the labor organizations doing so.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC PRINTER.

THE annual report of Mr. Benedict in regard to the operations of the government printing office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, recently presented to congress, is a document of more than ordinary interest, especially to the printing trade. It is accompanied with exhibits which show the expenditure of all moneys; "gives full information in regard to all contracts, whether made by the joint committee on printing of congress or the public printer; exhibit in detail all purchases made outside of contracts; and presents all the information necessary to make clear certain facts of the highest value in their bearing upon the administration of the office and the work it has accomplished." These exhibits indicate that during the past fiscal year there has been a marked increase in consumption of material as compared with a like period three years ago; also that the output of completed work is the heaviest ever presented in any report to congress of the result of a single year's operation in the office; and go a great way to vindicate the administration of Mr. Benedict from the aspersions and odium which have been so freely and, we believe, unjustly cast upon it.

Exhibit II shows an increase of upward of twelve per cent in the amount of printing and writing papers consumed during a period of six months of the fiscal year of 1888 over a similar period of 1886. It also indicates an increase of over sixty-seven per cent for the same period of the present fiscal year of 1889 over a similar period of 1888 in the use of the same class of papers; which constitute the bulk of paper used by the office. This does not include any ledger papers nor any stationery, envelopes or wrapping paper furnished by congress or the departments.

Exhibit III shows an increase of over twenty-four per cent in the number of department requisitions for executive work for a period of six months of 1888 over a like period three years ago.

Exhibit IV shows an increase of over fifty-eight per cent in printed pages and over eighty-four per cent in printed copies of work delivered to congress during the fiscal year 1888 over the amount of same delivered during 1885.

Exhibit V shows an increase of over fourteen per cent in the number of bound volumes delivered to congress by the bindery during the calendar year 1888 over that of 1885. There was delivered to congress from the bindery from July 1 to December 31, 1888, inclusive, 819,608 bound volumes.

Exhibit VI shows an increase of work in the pressroom of the main office of over sixteen per cent in printed forms and over fifty-three per cent in printed tokens during a period of six months of 1888 over a like period of 1885.

After referring somewhat in detail to the amount of work turned out and cost thereof (that delivered to congress alone footing up \$1,075,586.06, the average consumption of material approximating twenty tons daily, and continued increase of the same) Mr. Benedict says, "I think I may justly claim that the work of the government printing office, as at present conducted, represents the maximum of output at the minimum cost possible under existing appropriations and contract prices and with the present buildings and plant." He strongly urges the necessity of larger appropriations, additional space and greater facilities, it being a mechanical impossibility for the office to further increase its daily work under existing circumstances, its presses, in many instances, having been compelled to stand idle, with work awaiting them, simply through the inability of other divisions of the office to handle their full product. In fact, he advocates the early adoption of plans for the erection of a new and capacious building in another and more convenient locality for the purpose of the public printing, both for business and sanitary reasons-want of room, on the one hand, and the malarious neighborhood in which the present establishment is located seriously interfering with the health and comfort of the employés, on the other. In the meantime, the erection of a temporary building, with the utmost speed and adjoining the main office, is suggested, as the best means of affording the desired relief.

Taken altogether, the report, as stated, is an exceedingly interesting one, and reflects credit on the office, under Mr. Benedict's incumbency.

ENTERPRISE RUN TO SEED.

T is to be devoutly wished that the fad of illustrated I journalism has about run its course, for it has certainly been run into the ground. That reputable journals will continue to disgrace their otherwise handsome pages with such unsightly, meaningless, idiotic, meritless caricatures, the workmanship of which is execrable, while the slang, generally intended for a pun, is of a similar character, is beyond comprehension. As artistic as a whitewash daub, and as interesting as last year's almanac, they are alike a travesty on good taste and an insult to the intelligence of their readers. A short time ago, a Philadelphia daily published what purposed to be the likeness of a murdered man, as he looked after death, and another in the same city, not to be outdone, presented a ghastly picture of the victim in his coffin, with "closed eyes, naked breast, grinning teeth, agonized expression, and all," as an evidence of "journalistic enterprise." The plea that the public favor such exhibitions is meritless, because it is the duty of the press to elevate instead of help debauch public sentiment.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE are pleased at all times to receive articles relating to the printing business from those who have something of practical value to communicate. We desire the printers of the United States and Canada — employers and employés alike—to look upon The Inland Printer as a journal devoted to their special interests, ready and willing at all times to act as a medium of intercourse between the representatives of the craft. The value of such expressions of opinion and narration of experience cannot be overestimated. This is emphatically an age of progress. Every day develops some new idea or wrinkle of advantage to the trade, and it is for this reason that we ask our readers to contribute their quota from their storehouses of knowledge to the columns of their representative journal.

Written for The Inland Printer.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. XLVIII.-BY S. W. FALLIS.

HETHER he engraved these cuts in London or not does not appear, but it is definite he was living in London in the following year, and continued to reside there until 1795. He then designed and engraved the cuts for "The Progress of Man and Society," also the cuts for the "Looking-glass of the Mind," published in 1796, as well as those published in the same year for a book entitled, "Blossoms of Morality." Some of these cuts display no mean talent, but his best efforts are shown in "Poems by Goldsmith and Parnell," 1795, and in "Somerville's Chase," 1796, both published in quarto, and are works of merit throughout. Robert Johnson designed three of the principal cuts, but receives no credit in the preface, although he was a very talented young man and deserving more than a passing notice. The cuts in the "Chase," with one exception, were designed

by John Bewick, but owing to declining health he was not able to engrave them, and soon after finishing the drawings on the blocks he left London for the North in hope of being benefited by the change. He, however, failed to improve in health, but gradually grew worse, and a few weeks after his return he died at Ovingham. December 5, 1795, at the age of thirty-five years. The cuts in the "Chase" were all but one engraved by Thomas Bewick, and are superior in execution to those in the "Poems of Goldsmith and Parnell."

John Bewick, as a designer and engraver on wood, never reached the excellence of his brother Thomas, though many of his cuts are very meritorious in point of design, but generally deteriorated by the harsh and unfeeling manner of the engraving. The difference in the style of the two Bewicks is quite marked. The greater portion of John Bewick's cuts are much better conceived and artistically drawn than engraved, and while his cuts were well conceived they were engraved in such a tasteless and harsh manner that the real merit of the drawing was almost totally destroyed, and it is not at all probable that he would have ever excelled as an engraver had his life been prolonged. Robert Johnson, though not an engraver, deserves some praise for the excellence of his designs of several of the best pieces in Bewick's "Birds" and his having made most of the drawings for the cuts in Bewick's "Fables." He was born at Shotley, in Northumberland, about six miles southwest of Ovingham, in the year 1770, and was placed as an apprentice to Beilby and Bewick, to receive instructions in copperplate engraving, in 1778. The plates ascribed to him during his apprenticeship possess very little merit of any kind.

His greatest pleasure seemed to be derived from sketching from nature and painting in water-colors, and he early displayed great talent in this branch of art, and during his apprenticeship he was frequently employed by his master in making designs and drawings. In his leisure hours he embraced every opportunity of improving himself in his favorite art. On one occasion the Earl of Bute was shown a portfolio of Johnson's sketches. He was so pleased with them that he selected a number of them and paid Beilby and Bewick £,40 for the same. They appropriated the money on the ground that as he was their apprentice his drawings were legally their property. Johnson's friends, however, instituted legal proceedings and recovered the amount. On the expiration of his apprenticeship Johnson, in a great measure, abandoned the practice of copperplate engraving and applied himself almost exclusively to drawing. The Messrs. Morrison, booksellers, of Perth, engaged him, in 1796, to make drawings from the original paintings of portraits for "The Scottish Gallery," published in 1799. He caught a severe cold while copying some portraits at Taymouth Castle. Not giving the matter proper attention it increased to a fever, and in the violence of the disorder he became delirious, and through the ignorance of those around him he was bound and treated like a maniac. A physician was, however, called in, who

ordered blisters applied and adopted a very different course of treatment. Johnson recovered his senses, but only for a short time, he being of delicate constitution, and soon sank under the disorder, and died on October 29, 1796, in the twenty-sixth year of his age, at Kenmore.

Another, and one who wears the laurels of being the best of Bewick's pupils, is Charlton Nesbit. He is ranked as one of the best wood engravers of his time. He was born in Snolwell, in the county of Durham, about five miles west of Gateshead. He was apprenticed to Beilby and Bewick to learn the art of wood engraving when about fourteen years of age. During his apprenticeship he engraved some of the tail pieces in the first volume of the "British Birds," and all except two of the head and tail pieces in "Goldsmith and Parnell's Poems," published in 1795.

Shortly after the expiration of his apprenticeship, he began the engraving of a large cut, a view of St. Nicholas Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne, from a drawing by his fellow pupil, Robert Johnson, in water-color, the original of which is still in the possession of a Newcastle collector. Nesbit executed this engraving in 1797 or 1798. Up to this time this was the largest cut ever engraved in England. The cut is engraved on a block or series of twelve blocks, firmly clamped together, and mounted on a plate of cast-iron to prevent their warping, making a cut 15 inches wide by 12 inches high for this cut, which was first published in 1799. Nesbit received from the Society of Arts the lesser silver palette when he presented them with an impression of the cut. About 1799 he went to London, and about 1802 he obtained a silver medal from the Society of Arts for engravings on wood, being then described as "Mr. C. Nesbit, of Fetter Lane." In 1815 he returned to the place of his nativity, where he lived in retirement, working at rare intervals for the London and Newcastle booksellers. He visited London again in 1830, and died at Queen's Elm, Brompton, in November, 1838.

Nesbit's numerous works of excellence stand as living monuments of his refined taste and ability as the most accomplished engraver on wood of his time.

The two principal designers on wood when Nesbit first went to London were John Thurston, a copperplate engraver, and William Marshall Craig, a miniature painter, water-color painter and artist and Jack-of-alltrades; the former thoroughly understood the requirements and drew with great skill; the latter, who called himself "Drawing Master to the Princess Charlotte of Wales," was a person of greatly inferior abilities. "Nesbit, sc.," is to be found on the frontispiece of Bloomfield's "Farmer's Boy," as early as 1800, from a drawing by Thurston. Nesbit's name, among others, appears in the commonplace "Scripture Illustrated," from drawings by Craig, published in 1806. Many of the cuts in Watt's and Scholey's "History of England" also bear Nesbit's imprint, but his best work of this date is to be found in the "Religious Emblems" published in 1809.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

GAMBLING PROPENSITIES AMONG ENGLISH PRINTERS.

BY JOHN BEDFORD LENG, LONDON.

AR be it from me to libel a body of men whom I have ever looked upon as friends and fellow workers. The vice of gambling, for it is nothing but a vice, is widespread in England, despite the many efforts upon the part of successive governments to put it down. I remember the time when betting lists by the scores were exhibited in the leading thoroughfares of the metropolis. That is so no longer; but, in lieu thereof, we find endless peregrinating bookmakers, more especially in Fleet street (where printers most do congregate), who advertise no address; who push their nefarious calling under the noses of our police. That the closing of betting shops has failed in its intended object is, moreover, made apparent by the increased number of English newspapers dependent for their success upon sports, of which horseracing is undoubtedly the chief. Many of these are known to circulate largely and to have become valuable properties. Then, again, our leading dailies, more especially those published in the afternoon and evening, devote a considerable portion of their space and the attention of their writers and contributors to racing matters. Even the well-known Sunday paper, the Observer, would be possibly unprofitable were it not for the abnormal sale which periodically results from the passionate desire upon the part of backers to learn, at the earliest opportunity, the result of the racing in France, which usually takes place on the Sabbath.

The statement I am about to make regarding the members of the printing profession, is, I believe, undeniable. Those engaged in this industry in England furnish an unusually large contingent of the supporters of the pencilers or traders in betting. This is remarkable, inasmuch as they belong to a class of persons that should, nay do know the evils arising from this special vice. At any rate, they are in a position to know.

Despite of this fact, the evidence that convicts them of this folly and warrants all I have set forth, is overwhelming. There is one large printing establishment outside the entrance to which a bookmaker is ever to be found, while in many large houses, and possibly the one referred to, there are workmen, who possibly make more by bookmaking than by book printing.

If yet more proof be wanting, it may be found in the drinking houses and the eating houses dotted over quarters where printing offices flourish. Listen to the conversation of those seeking refreshment. See how eagerly they look for the latest quotations of the betting markets, and then say whether the gambling mania does not flourish in printing circles.

Nor is this curse of gambling confined to printers who have become adults. It has infected mere boys who have barely reached their teens. No one was better known to printing youths than the late Fred Archer, the greatest of all English jockeys. They are well posted in the doings, and can canvass the merits and the doings

of every popular or rising rider. I have known mere urchins able to give the pedigrees of successful horses and a complete list of their recorded victories.

To show more completely how this vice has spread among the rising generation of printers, I may mention the damning fact that there are at least a few "bookies" who specially lay themselves out to catch this small fry, who take stakes ranging from a penny (two cents) upward. That this absorption of a boy's attention has a detrimental and degrading influence is certain, for how is it possible, if impregnated with the gambling fever, that his full powers can be devoted to the acquirement of trade knowledge on which his future welfare rests?

Let us see how it is that the young engaged in the business of which I am writing have become so largely The "boys of a larger impregnated with this vice. growth," with whom they are bound, more or less, to associate, are, say pecuniarily, interested in a certain race, for instance, the Derby or the St. Leger. The result of either of these, and other races, are published in the windows of shops devoted to the publication of sporting papers, say in Fleet street, as soon as known. A lad, the last possibly to enter the printing office, who knows little or nothing about betting, is sent out with a pencil and a slip of paper in order that he may copy the published results; in other words, the first, second and third. Who wonders that he catches the fever or becomes entangled in the spider web of the professional gambler? The wonder would be that he succeeded in escaping it. He hears, moreover, that by staking a shilling a certain compositor or machinist has won a pound, but little of his numerous losses. He seeks to and does copy his example. Thus early he is impressed with the belief that he is taking part in a perfectly just and honest game - a game that is equitable between himself and the man who "lays the odds." No one is by to tell him his opponent is gaming with loaded dice; that the chances, in the long run, are dead against him; that he is encouraging and multiplying the vilest and most dangerous class existing, and imperiling his own good name by increasing the temptations that lead youth astray from the paths of honesty. The old metal dealer in the street around the corner could, if he chose, tell how fonts mysteriously diminish and brass rule takes wing. The money the stolen portion has been exchanged for has been spent over "the good goods" and "the certainties" that never turned up, the nest eggs that have almost invariably turned out rotten. Even suppose the boy is not tempted to commit a directly dishonest act against his employer, is it certain that he has not been tempted to rob himself?

He leaves his parents each morning with a few pence with which he is supposed to purchase his dinner and tea and possibly his supper, if knowingly he will have to work late. Is it not a fact that such moneys frequently pass into the hands of Cerberus, in other words, the bookmaker who haunts, if he does not guard the entrance, and that the boy's body is robbed of its proper

nourishment? I have myself known instances of boys independent of or without parents, who, having so lost their entire week's earnings, have had to bear the cravings of hunger till the next pay day arrived, their only chance of relief being small loans from their fellows, who had retained their money or been more fortunate.

This habit, so fatal to honesty, is far-reaching in its influence. It will often be found the parent of drunkenness and profligacy. Once acquired, and if in youth especially, it will be found difficult to suppress or eradicate. It is, if I mistake not, the direst and the most terrible curse that ever got footing in this, or indeed, any other trade; alike to master, man and boy, disgraceful morally and intellectually.

I am fully aware that attempts are often made to defeat this vile habit by a tu quoque line of argument, that there are those who say that racing is supported by government, that many of its leading members are known to bet heavily, that masters bet, that stock exchange transactions consist of a series of bets, and that trading is naught but a game of chance, or rather chance, foreknowledge and judgment. But such arguments will not bear examination. The best answer to them is the old one that two blacks can never make a white, that the doings of wicked acts, foolish if you will, can never justify the copying of such examples.

One thing is certain, the devotees to this vile habit cannot escape acts of injustice. Possibly they are thus guilty unintentionally and unknowingly. In some cases, the sufferers are members of their own family, in others, it is their masters, but in the majority of cases, it is both.

I have known men enter their own doors on a Saturday evening with a lie upon their lips to palliate or remove a suspicion of their follies. They have had "a bad week," whereas their earnings have been unusually large, the truth being that the greater portion of their earnings have gone into the pockets of the cormorant "bookie" who haunts their places of business.

But, how, you may ask, does the master get robbed? Is it not a fact that when a printer, or any other workman, sells his services to another, he parts with his rights for a consideration that he deems adequate to engage in a course of acts that, as I have already shown, are almost certain to contaminate the young around him? I might go further and say, that when a man sells his services, he parts with his right to enter into engagements that are known to claim so much attention or absorb so much thought as the backing of horses entails.

I find it impossible to leave this subject without detailing the particulars of one fact that came within my own observation, and although no reader, let alone one engaged in printing, can be ignorant of hundreds equally condemnatory of the evil habit of betting, I am justified in this course, this hawking of stale facts, from its occurring within the trade, every member of which I am at least attempting to prevail upon to leave off being a betting in order to become a better man.

A trusted servant in one of our leading newspaper offices was engaged to pay the weekly bill for machining,

this being done out. The paper in question was the Dispatch, and the machinists Messrs. Taylor & Son, in a court hard by. The weekly bill amounted to £,39 for an equal number of thousands of copies, that is, 30,000. This occurred in 1851, that is, before that paper was lowered to its present price, and before machining was done at the ruling prices of today. The greatest confidence had, up to this period, been placed in him by his employers, and that confidence was warranted by the honesty that had characterized all his former actions. Just previous to the act I am about to relate, he took to betting, and within a few months he was charged with stealing the above named sum of money. This act of theft was the result of the acquirement of the dangerous habit of backing racehorses, from a belief in a "straight tip" that a certain horse was bound to win, which, as usual, proved to be nowhere when the race was finished.

For the welfare of all concerned in the printing business in London and, for that matter, elsewhere, this vile system of betting ought to be stopped, if necessary by the most drastic measures. A man or a lad known to bet within a printing office, or even its precincts, should be instantly discharged, and professional betters found lurking about its exits be at once handed over to those who, in accordance with the law, are in duty bound to assist in the overthrow of this debasing custom. Unfortunately, the majority of our London police would rather encourage it than put it down, inasmuch as it is a source of profit to them, as it affords a ready mode of extorting blackmail.

Written for The Inland Printer.

THE AMATEUR.

BY W. E. SEAPORT.

JIEWED as a competitive adversary, that ignorant, arrant knave, the amateur printer, is, after all, a harmless individual, all things considered - offensive though he may be, and truly is. Usually he is in our midst but a short time, and like the pestiferous house-fly in the sultry summer months, he soon vanisheth away. This analogy is only used here to illustrate the amateur's inherent gift of annoying people; he never thrives as does the fly, which pest is at least endowed with cunning, and exhibits some degree of knowledge in its positive preference for light rather than darkness. The amateur printer is nothing if not ostentatious and arrogant, and he struts along the street with an order for a hundred business cards in the pocket of his well-worn coat, as though he was the heir presumptive to the country, and was contemplating the erection of a fence around his prospective possessions.

While we need have no misgivings concerning the amateur, from a pecuniary standpoint, yet we dislike his egotistical business methods. We pay him too much attention, though he may possibly deserve all he gets. He notes with pleasure the strange and unnatural craving with which we lay hold of specimens of his handiwork. And true it is, odd though it may appear, that we prefer to line our walls with his productions rather than our

own. He is honored by this show of recognition, and after a while his samples begin to arrive by mail; but we have become hardened to it. His honest opinion is that he is making a decided hit in typographical circles, and no one dares to oppose him.

Sometimes this fellow has the bold effrontery to come to us bearing the information that he has a rush of work, and asks us to come over and help him out in the evening. His impudence is truly astonishing, and if we peremptorily deny him admission to our office, he goes about telling the people that we are jealous of his *success!* and that all the printers in town have combined to crush him. Heaven forbid that we should incur the enmity of the amateur printer.

The name of this parasite is legion, yet there is nothing to fear from him: He is transitory at the best, and in most cases goes to the dogs simultaneously with his only set of rollers. The amateur's estimate on a job is completed in a moment, the price of stock being invariably the only item of cost taken into consideration. He will take an order to print anything from a visiting card to a chromo. He buys his paper by the quire, regardless of size, weight or quality, and his ignorance on all matters pertaining to his "calling," is pitiful to behold. Taken all in all, the opprobrium heaped upon him is perhaps unmerited, for the dozen fonts of type, for which he has paid a good round sum, will soon be in the melting pot. During a short and unsuccessful business career, it would appear that all his efforts are directed against the face of his type, usually of the hairline variety. His press has been strongly built, and the bed and platen will not part company to save the delicate printing surface from destruction. Every impression brings the face nearer to the first nick, and the bearers are all that prevent the leads in the form from showing an impress on the tympan.

In some cases, however, his staving qualities are remarkable; especially does this apply to the fellow who has served an apprenticeship of several weeks or months in some reputable printing office. He has learned it all, from case to press. In a few days after his dismissal, a hand-press, a quantity of body type and other paraphernalia are landed at his door, and an indulgent mother pays the bill, which is plainly marked "C.O.D." And then comes the "long-felt want," a four or five column folio, and the smallest type we see on its inside pages is small pica (the outside is a ready print). The ink used on this beautiful specimen is the purest kind of swamp mud (liberally applied, as though with a brush), and the impression which he has given it "speaks for itself." This journalistic venture, when received by the editor himself is an immense success; the fairly printed patent outside is hidden from view by the heavy impression and off-set, and he sees nothing but his own handiwork. When the amateur enters the field of journalism, well might it be said that he is nearing the end of his tether. About four weeks of "heavy brainwork," and the young editor becomes weary. His type and press soon find their way into the hands of the dealer in second-hand printing material, and so the amateur printer comes to an untimely end.

The amateur has been thoroughly dissected by writers for years, while comparatively little has been said of his patron. Now, just a few words anent this class of socalled merchants or tradesmen. Take one case, for instance, and give him the familiar name of "John Smith." John has been prevailed upon by the importunities of the amateur printer to order a hundred business cards. The printer buys two sheets of bright blue card, which he cuts into pieces (3 by 2 say) with a jack-knife, using a piece of reglet for a clamp, and in short order the name of John Smith appears in a 36-point gothic letter, while his business is represented by small pica caps. It doesn't matter to the printer nor John either whether the street number is set in nonpareil or double pica, the main point being to make the name immense. The price paid for this "job" is not more than 25 cents, and after carefully distributing his cards among his neighbors and friends, Smith fails to see wherein the enormous amount of judicious advertising has benefited him commensurately with his out-put. This gracious advertiser forever after looks upon the "printer man" as a pilferer, and ultimately follows in the wake of the premature disciple of Gutenberg.

But did you ever visit John Smith's store before he succumbed to the inevitable? Well, if so, you noticed that his sign was painted by himself, or perhaps by someone who, like the printer discussed above, learned to paint all at once. I have tried to imitate it; look:

JOHN. SMITH'

Note the symmetry; how suggestive of the ram's-horn. It occurs to me that the fellow whose skill is shown on this sign board was playing at "donkey party" with a comma on the end of a brush, and that his knowledge concerning punctuation and the use of capital letters had been gleaned from the teacher who, upon being shown a miserable drawing of a cow, by a youthful scholar, said, "That's good enough, a blind man would be glad to see it."

Now, does any intelligent printer want the patronage of John Smith? No. Well, then, the amateur is welcome to it.

ARTEMAS WARD'S WILL.

Charles F. Browne (Artemus Ward) having left property in this country, and also legatees in the United States, Judge Barnett, of the supreme court at New York, has signed a decree establishing the validity of the will, in order that the bequests may be made. The will was executed on February 20, 1867, at Southampton, England, where the humorist died. After making a few minor bequests, the residue of the estate is left for life to the testator's mother. After her death the greater portion of the principal is to be devoted to founding an asylum for worn-out printers in the United States. At the death of his mother, the testator directed that the children of John G. King, of Waterford, Maine, should receive \$1,000 each. Hence the application to have the will probated here after it had been duly probated in England.



Mosstype—Engraved by the Moss Engraving Company, 535 Pearl street, New York.

CUPID AND THE BUTTERFLY.

THE DEPARTED EDITOR.

The editor's sanctum is silent and bare, A sadness hangs over his quaint oaken chair; His old leaden inkstand is empty and dry, And his porcupine quill slumbers idly by.

His porcupine quill? Ah, what language would slip From the long slender tube with its ivory tip! What a leader the old fellow used to turn out, With the aid of the *Times* and a pint of brown stout!

He would write his own Letters from London — the rogue! And would pad them with scandal — a plan much in vogue! Like a charger, the battle he'd scent from afar, By writing a "special" "direct from the war."

When matter was short and he wanted a hit, He would take up his pen and a murder commit; He was good at a burglary, smart at a ball; But at writing up "ads" he'd no rival at all.

He was ne'er at a loss — with all branches he'd cope; And could handle the tar-brush or wield the soft soap; But now he's departed this valley of woe, And has gone to the land where good editors go.

Well, then, peace to his soul! It is under the eye Of the spirit's Great Editor up in the sky; Let's hope it will join the cherubial ranks, And not be "declined," but "accepted with thanks."

And we'll speak of him kindly; no longer on earth Will his rubicund countenance flavor our mirth; He has gone far away from the world's busy hum, And we'll write as his epitaph—" Scissors and Gum!"

-Wellburn in Hull Miscellany.

NEWSPAPERS AND PRINTING IN INDIA.

There have recently been published some interesting statistics which have been compiled by the officials of the Indian Home Department with reference to the number of presses, and the various newspapers, periodicals, and books published in India. In the year 1885-86 - the year dealt with in the return - there were 1,095 presses worked in India. Of these 294 were in the Northwest Provinces and Oude, 229 in Bengal, 228 in the British territory in Bombay, and 20 in the native states, 200 in Madras, 71 in the Punjab, 26 in Burmah, 16 in the central provinces, 5 in Berar, 4 in Assam, and one in Coorg. The number of newspapers printed in English during the same year was 127, as against 117 in the previous year, and of newspapers printed in the vernacular or bilingual 277, as against 259 in 1884-85. The Punjab is not reckoned in the circulation, as the returns do not separate the English and the vernacular papers, but give a total of 67 for both. By far the greater number of the vernacular newspapers are published in the Bombay Presidency, which supports no less than 104, the Northwest Provinces and Oude coming next with 72, and Bengal next with 54. In Madras there are only 29, and in Coorg no newspaper either in English or in the vernacular is published. The number of periodicals published in India - excluding the Punjabwas 284, of which 102 were in English and 182 in the vernacular. In the Punjab there were 122 periodicals published during the year. Bombay is again at the head of the list of native periodicals with 88, while in Madras 40 English periodicals were published, and only 21 in the vernacular. The number of books published in the vernacular was much larger than in 1884-85, when it was 6,726. In 1885-86, the number was 7,990, of which Bengal contributed 2,414, Bombay 1,855, the Punjab 1,527, the Northwest Provinces and Oude 1,251, and Madras 718. On the other hand, the number of books printed in English has decreased - 734, as against 770 in the previous year. Of these Bengal contributed 317, Madras 154, Bombay 168, the Punjab and the Northwest Provinces and Oude 39 each. - London Printing Times and Lithographer,

TYPE RUSTING: ITS CAUSE AND CURE.

The Austrian Printer's Gazette has the following on the causes of type rusting, and on caustic lye as a preservative. It is written by Alois Sassik, head of the Imperial Printing Establishment, in Vienna: "With zincotypes the greatest possible cleanliness is most important, as oxidation takes place very rapidly in this kind of engraving. Zinc oxidizes very quickly when exposed to the air or to alkaline liquids; when the oxide is once formed, it freely develops under the influence of the soda potash. We would recommend the use of benzine or spirits of turpentine, then dry with a rag, leave a moment in the air, and place the zincotype in a drawer.

"When washing forms, dirty water, or such as has already been used is often taken. This latter always contains potash, petroleum and spirits and dirt. This is another cause of rusting. Another habit is no less injurious. When the potash does not act quickly enough, some washers are accustomed to pour spirits of turpentine on the brush or on a rag and to rub the rebellious spots, without taking the precaution, however, to use a little potash and clean water afterward.

"It has been ascertained by chemists that the spirits of turpentine, especially when old, absorbs oxygen from the air and ozonizes it—that is, it transforms it into an active and positive oxide that acts very energetically—so that any spirits remaining on a form not only favors, but actually excites the development of the oxide on the type.

"The principal causes of type rusting may be assumed from the foregoing as follows: I. Bad proportioned alloys. 2. Improper metals in the composition. 3. Placing the type in damp places, especially when not previously dried. 4. Want of care on the part of the washers of the forms.

Let us now say a few words on potash of soda and the introduction of the fatty matters of soap into the potash. What we have said goes to show that the soda lye does not produce the oxidation, but is rather neutral toward the type, and that the causes must be sought in negligence in washing and rinsing. Soda lye is the best caustic that we know, and it would be difficult to replace it; it makes the use of spirits of turpentine superfluous, and is only surpassed by benzine for cleaning zincotypes and wood engravings, as this latter oil prevents the wood from changing. The great point, therefore, is to make a good lye; there is no lack of recipes, but still there are complaints of the results obtained

"Solid soda or soapstone, although dear, is excellent in its way, as it is put up in air-tight boxes and retains all its natural causticity and strength. Trade papers often give formulas in this matter that a chemist, the only judge, would not approve. The quantities for the mixtures are given, but no mention is made of the manipulation, nor the time required for boiling, nor the degree of heat, nor the quality of the substances — matters that are equally as important.

"In country towns the ashes of hardwoods, the beech, etc., are wetted with boiling rain water, some lime is added, the product is drawn off, and a very good lye and one that does not injure the type is obtained. In large cities, however, we have to follow another plan. The following recipe we have found excellent: Dissolve 2 kilograms of crystallized soda (carbonated sodic oxide), or 0.75 kilo of sub-carbonate of calcined soda, in 24 kilos of river water that contains no calcareous matter. Heat the mixture in boiler to boiling point. While boiling, slacken 2 kilograms of quicklime in 6 kilograms of river water, make a kind of jelly of it and pour it into the solution while it is boiling; stir, lift from fire, cover up carefully and let cool and settle. Then pour the clarified part - the caustic solution - into stone jugs and cork hermetically, to prevent the carbonic acid gas of the air from entering. There will be a deposit of carbonate of lime on the bottom of the boiler; pour some river water on this, stir up and boil again. This second solution is weaker, and will serve for cleaning inking tables, cleaning rags, etc. The first solution should only be used for the forms. We have tried silicate of potash and found it inefficient; it contains but very little caustic soda."

A. R. HART.

The success achieved in the art of photographic engraving within the last few years is one of the marvels of the present day. A revolution has been brought about in the world of art and literature by its products, and it has been truly said that the dream of the artist to see his work faithfully reproduced, and the desire of the publisher to meet a growing demand for better illustrations without additional expense, are fully realized by its agency. To bring these results to a successful issue has taken years of investigation, experiment and careful study, and no individual in America has labored more zealously to achieve them than the gentleman whose portrait we herewith present — Mr. A. R. Hart, general

manager of the Photo-Engraving Company, of New York - who is emphatically a self-made man, and a marked example of what "clear grit" and unceasing perseverance will accomplish. He is the son of a shipbuilder, and was born in Clayton, New York, in 1854, where he received a common school education, and remained until he was twelve years of age, when his parents removed to New York City, where, after a few vears' residence, he entered the law office of Judge George W. Lord. When twenty-one, he joined the banking firm of Frank & Darrow, as law clerk, and traveled throughout the West in its interests. But all this time his natural landness for artistic work - for engravings, good pictures especially which had manifested itself in early childhood. continued to grow upon him, and in the spring of 1876, an opportunity offering, he became connected with the Photo-Engraving Company, and put aside his law books for this more congenial pursuit. So well did he familiarize him-

self with the details of the business that at the lapse of two years he was made manager of the company, which position he still holds.

At the time he became connected with the company, its employés in all branches did not number twenty; today they exceed two hundred. That it has been his constant aim to study and supply the needs of the trade can be vouched for by all who have been patrons of the establishment, and how far he has succeeded is attested by the marvelous improvements in the high art work which has been produced under his immediate supervision, and which has given the establishment a national reputation. To his efforts are entirely due the introduction of the photo-engraving process in the scientific publications of the government, the first plates of which were made for Prof. Spencer F. Baird, of the

Smithsonian Institute. They were technical plates relating to a scientific process. The way in which Mr. Hart brought about this success in Washington is interesting. He knew that the government was using a large number of illustrations in its publications and was having them made by very expensive methods, and he also knew that the process could be adapted to meet the wants of the men engaged in making out the government reports. He thereupon concluded to make the attempt to introduce photoengraving at Washington. He went there and spent some time discussing the subject with such noted scientists as Prof. Baird, Dr. Elliot Coues, Prof. G. B. Goode, Dr. Gill, and others, and showed them that the same work could be done for one-half the price the government was then paying. Finally, he was permitted

to try the experiment. The result was the adoption of his process, and since that time, and in consequence of such adoption, the government has been enabled to publish twice as many scientific illustrations as ever before without extra expense.

The most noteworthy of these publications is that of "The Fisheries and Fishing Industries of the United States." It is in two quarto volumes of 1,000 pages each, and contains 600 plates. The illustrations include all the food and game fish, and all fur-bearing amphibious animals of North America. In fact, there has been such a demand for the work that congress has been called upon for an appropriation for another edition. Among the other recent books illustrated by the company of which Mr. Hart is manager, are the "Doré Bible Gallery," a collection of 100 of the choicest illustrations of the Doré gallery; "Atala," magnificently illustrated; Doré's "Wandering Jew," and "Art Gems of the Hoffman House." This last contains a reproduction of the hand-

some paintings which adorn the hotel, and is the most magnificent hotel book ever published. Many of the finest illustrations of Harper & Brothers, the Century Company, Appleton & Co. and, in fact, every other first-class publishing house are now done by the Photo-Engraving Company.

Besides its headquarters in New York, it has branch houses in Chicago and Philadelphia, and also a large and well-equipped printing department, where the higher grades of printing for publishers is made a specialty. One fact connected with its productions which is worthy of particular mention, and which will doubtless be appreciated by those most interested, is that all the early defects of photo-engraving have been overcome by it, and the plates now produced by it are equal in all respects to the best wood engraving, the lines being as deep and as sharp as hand-engraved plates.



Mr. Hart is of the firm of Hart & Von Arx, manufacturing stationers, and is also the head of the firm of A. R. Hart & Co., the well-known publishers of the late General Logan's work, "The Great Conspiracy," the demand for which has been unequaled, except by that for the Grant memoirs. While comparatively young in the trade, the success of the firm has been phenomenal, and it is now recognized as occupying a front rank among American publishers.

Mr. Hart is deservedly considered one of the best posted men in the printing fraternity, and is frequently consulted by the leading printers and publishers of his city, being fully versant with all the newest devices, improvements and equipments which go to make up the perfect modern printing establishment. He is president of the famous Amaranth Society, of Brooklyn, the largest social organization in the city; is a Mason of the thirty-second degree and a member of Mecca Temple, of New York City. The name of Mr. Hart has been prominently mentioned for appointment to the position of public printer under the administration of General Harrison.

A BISHOP'S EXPERIENCES AS A PRINTER.

In the January part of the Quiver there is an interesting article by the Rev. John Horden, D.D., Bishop of Moosonee, relating his experiences among the Indians in the Hudson's Bay Territory. After mastering the language, he began teaching the Indians reading and writing, and he then began to find the necessity of printed books. He says: "Reading soon became pretty general, and the providing of books, all written by hand, became a heavy tax upon me. As soon as I found myself capable of doing the work satisfactorily, I prepared a translation of a portion of our English prayer book, and sent it home to my friends of the Church Missionary Society, requesting that a thousand copies might be printed and sent out to me by the next ship. The word "ship" recalls many reminiscences, some of a painful character. Our ship is looked for with deep interest, and should it not arrive at its accustomed time, our minds become filled with anxious forebodings. But in the year when the books were looked for the ship arrived somewhat early. Large cases were consigned to me, which I had hoped would be filled with books; but what was my amazement, on opening the first, to find reams of unsullied paper, a font of type in the syllabic character, a printer's roller, a drum of ink; while in the second case were what appeared to me the parts of a printing press, and many other things, of the use of which I had not the slightest conception. It then dawned upon me that my friends had sent me out everything necessary to set up a first-class printing and bookbinding establishment, but had entirely forgotten to send out the printer and the bookbinder. What was to be done? It would never do to allow these things to remain idle, so I set to at once to see what I could do with them. I selected a smart little boy from my school, and we at once began our work. We were first carpenters, and made the frames to support our font of type; and then we looked at the parts of the printing press, and the sight seemed to fill us with dismay. But we were not to be easily beaten, and after many trials the completed press stood before us an accomplished fact. I now took my composing stick in hand, and stood before my frame dropping in type after type. It was at first slow work, but became more rapid as I proceeded, and I felt extremely proud when I saw my first page tied up and put aside. But I had to set up sixteen pages before I could be assured of success, such being the number required for a single sheet, and this occupied me many days. All this time the Indians were watching me, and they noticed that I was extremely silent, and that my look was anxious. Thoughts soon arose in their minds, and those they soon expressed in words: 'The minister has troubled himself so much about his book he has gone quite mad.' I made no reply, but kept steadily on at my novel employment. At length all was ready, and I had the satisfaction of seeing the result of my work in a proof in which the characters were as clear and bright as in any book I had ever seen. With my sleeves turned up, I took the printed sheet in both hands and rushed out of doors, among a body

ot Indians assembled outside, crying out, 'Pache kunawapatumok oma, pache kunawapatumok oma!' ('Come and look at this, come and look at this!') They came, they looked, they stared; I was no longer a madman, but the greatest conjurer they had ever seen. And now sheet succeeded sheet, until the work was completed. I had next to undertake bookbinding. In this I was equally successful, and by the end of May, when my Indians returned from their hunting grounds, I was able to present each out them with a well-bound book of common prayer, after which our services gradually assumed the form of the usual church service. A hymn book followed, and that again was followed by a bible history in the form of a catechism, after which the four gospels, which made a volume of considerable size, passed through the missionary press."

PHOTOGRAPHY ON WOOD.

The Revue Fhotographique gives the following directions for photographing upon wood. Measure out:

Gelatine	8	grams.
White Soap	8	6.6
Water	500	C. C.

The gelatine is allowed to swell; is dissolved in the water bath, and the soap is added to it gradually, stirring all the time. The mixture is then filtered through muslin. A little zinc white is added to it, and it is then rubbed well into the wood to be used and then left to dry. The film should be as thin and equal as possible. A coating of the following solution is then applied to the wood by means of a broad brush:

Albumen	30 grams.
Chloride of ammonia	1.2 "
Citric acid	0.2 "
Water	24 C. C.

Whip the albumen to a froth, let it settle, and then add (in order) the water, the chloride of ammonia and the citric acid. When dry, this film is sensitized by pouring on it a little of the following solution and spreading it with a glass rod:

Nitrate of silver	3.2 grams.
Water	31 C. C.

Pour off any excess of the sensitizer and allow it to dry again. Print as usual. It is not necessary to overprint. When sufficiently exposed, hold the printed surface of the wooden block for three minutes in a weak solution of salt; in this the print will become slightly paler. Wash under the water tap, and fix for four or five minutes in a concentrated solution of hyposulphite of soda. Wash again for ten minutes under the water tap, and dry.

AN OREGON PRINTER GIRL.

The East Portland (Ore.) Vindicator has a pleasant story of a plucky and skillful girl compositor. Until a few months ago the foreman of the San Francisco Examiner peremptorily refused to permit a girl printer to work on that paper. Numerous applications were made, but he remained inexorable in his refusal to employ any but male compositors. During the latter part of last summer, Miss Hattie Ross went to San Francisco for the purpose of securing employment. It was not long after her arrival until a printer with whom she was well acquainted had occasion to lay off a day or two, and he engaged Miss Ross to take his place during the interval.

The foreman reluctantly consented to the arrangement, and the Oregon girl took her place as a substitute at her friend's case. The tyrant of the composing room watched her with evident interest, as the type went click, click, click with almost lightning speed into her composing stick. He went away, and returned several times, still watching her intently. Hattie paid no attention to anything except the work in which she was engaged, and next day, when the work of each of the forty printers in the office was measured, she had the top string by several thousand ems. There was no more opposition to the young lady from Webfoot setting type in the *Examiner* office, and she now has steady employment. She made over \$17 in two nights' work.

No. 13

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No. 13.—The body type used in these pages is, Minion, No. 13, of the Riverside series, modeled by Mr. H. O. Houghton, the eminent printer and publisher. The face was cut in steel, cast from copper matrices, and is without what is usually termed a hair line, the surface being firm and flat. Specimens of the completed series will be sent upon application to Dickinson Type Foundery, Boston.

OURSELVES

Type is here to show you attractively new styles of the Dickinson's own and other founders' design; to tell the printer of the latest improvements connected with his craft, and to gossip, in a general way, about the trade and its belongings. It has no nauseating self-glorification to offer you, but bends a listening ear for the pleasant words that friends may kindly shower upon it. Let generous orders accompany them, please, and the Type's mission will be accomplished, and modesty will have its own reward!

STANDARD JOB SCHEMES

The work of changing over job fonts from the old schemes to those adopted by the Type Founders' Association is an important and expensive task, which the Dickinson Type Foundery expects to complete at an early day, and be able to fill all orders with the new-scheme fonts. The advantage to the purchaser will be in always knowing by the number of a's specified in the specimen just what a font contains, wherever bought,

SPECIMEN PRIZE OFFERS

The variety in type designs seems without limit. Many of them are simply crude imitations, cheaply gotten up, of original styles that cost the founder much thought, care, and money. The Dickinson Type Foundery has never imitated but has sought to originate. It now wants to attract and interest the printer, both employer and employed. It wants him to think, to express his thoughts, and to see the result of his ideas cast into graceful metallic shapes, of benefit to him and his craft. The Dickinson appeals to the printer, to his printe in his profession and in its advancement, and it shall be disappointed if the result is not something original, and helpful to all.

COPPER IN TYPE

The first introduction of copper into type-metal, of which there is any authentic knowledge, was made in 1848 by the late Michael Dalton, a former proprietor of the Dickinson Type Foundery. This fact is established by record and by his personal statement.

Mr. Dalton was a persistent investigator into everything pertaining to his business as type-founder, and possessed a large practical knowledge of those metals which are compounded into type. He was early impressed with the value of copper as an ingredient, and worked out a formula for a composition which largely overcame the difficulties of thoroughly amalgamating copper with im and lead. This formula was placed with the Revere Copper Co. of Boston, for convenience in mixing at their works, some 32 years ago, and was constantly used by the Dickinson Type Foundery

in its type-metal until 1868, when the present proprietors began to increase the percentage of copper.

New and extensive experiments have recently been completed, and the Dickinson Type Foundery now announces that by its present process it is enabled to use a much larger quantity of copper than has ever before been successfully attempted by any founder. The result is an exceedingly tough and springy compound, durable without being brittle and much lighter than the ordinary metal, the latter quality largely increasing the number of letters in a pound, with economy to the printer.

Within the past twenty months nearly all the casting machinery and moulds at this foundery have been rebuilt, and the already extensive list of matrices has also been greatly added to, all of which are especially adapted to the using of this metal. The intense heat under which the metal is worked requires frequent renewals of machinery and tools, at a large expense.

With uniform prices among all reputable type-founders, the Dickinson Type Foundery does not seek business by falsehoods or by belitting its neighbors, but by increasing the quality of its productions without increasing the prices.

DICKINSON FOUNDERY SPECIMENS

QUAINT and QUAINT OPEN, are the freshest type offerings of the new year, and their designer (a leading printer) has shaped a quaint and suggestive letter.

The Cursive Script shows pleasing varieties of Medieval forms, in both capitals and lower case, exact transcripts by the masters of early printing.

THE OUTING'S delicate lines and shapes appeal to the æsthetic printer, and, combined in caps and small caps, are full of unique possibilities.

The Jagged is original, and capable of excellent effects in the hands of an appreciative workman.

TYPOTHETÆ CLUBS

These meetings of printers have a healthful tendency. They beget confidence in place of distrust; they broaden trade sympathies by the exchange of personal experiences; they develop a self-respect that prevents a man from breaking in private an open promise made to his fellow-craftsmen; and they require one to see beyond the narrow confines of a locality into the national outlook of a business, thus inevitably making employers inclined to deal with trade questions a larger, more thoughtful manner.

OUR MUTUAL FRIEND

One rather admires the brisk, aggressive concern which wants the earth and claims it. The rathing whoppers which no one is expected to believe, but which read spicily, the personal modesty which patronizes the whole trade, and embraces all the knowledge pertaining to the craft's past, present, and future, are amusing and exhilarating, and fill a unique place of the concern's own development. Such a concern does not lie for business. It does not lie for pleasure. It simply lies because it cannot help it—and without hope of being believed!

EASTERN TRADES CURRENT

The Paper Trade the past year has been a prosperous one. New England, with her enormous output, has made much money, and individual concerns have waxed exceedingly rich. Every grade and quality have felt the heavy demand, and prices on large contracts have been excellent.

Printers are generally looking happy, and appear good-natured when talking shop. Composition in the larger book offices is plentful and at good prices. Pamphlet, job, and miscellaneous work keeps about all the other printers busy, but not at wholly satisfactory prices. Press-work is plenty, at fair rates, excepting some unusually long runs, which are figured closely.

Printing Press concerns report a larger dealing for the past year than ever before, but printers are more exacting in their demands as to terms, etc., and the business is hard and discouraging. The variety and manufacturing capacity exceed any possible market. The country is glutted with second-hand printing machinery, with a probable large increase in the near future.

Type Founders in the East are busier than their western brethren, not from a larger sale of their products, but because the point system of type-bodies, which was first adopted at the West, has finally worked this way, and made requirements upon the eastern concerns that have taxed their resources heavily to stock up for.

DICKINSON TYPE FOUNDERY AGENTS

For the convenience of printers at a distance from Boston, the following parties, in addition to the list of type founders, will fill all orders for its specialties with promptitude, many of them carrying a stock for immediate necessities:—

W. C. Dodson, Atlanta, Ga.: N. C. Hawkes, San Francisco Cal.; J. & F. B. GARRETT, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. B. PRICE, Detroit, Mich.; A. C. Kerr & Co., Pittsburgh; The Shniedewend & Lee Co., Chicago; Tatum & Bowen, San Francisco; W. G. SCARFF & Co., Dallas, Texas; L. Graham & Son, New Orleans, La.; G. A. Straube & Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; John Creswell, Denver, Col.; Kansas Newspaper Union, Topeka, Kansas; WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY, Kansas City, Mo.; St. Louis PRINTERS' SUPPLY Co., St. Louis, Mo.; N. C. Hawkes, San Francisco; H. L. Pelouze & Son, Richmond, Va.; Walker & Bresnan, New York; Gebhard Paper Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; M. Myers & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Gebhard Paper Co., Detroit, Mich.; Barnes, Allen & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Union Type Foundry, Chicago, Ill.; J. F. W. Dorman, Baltimore; Garden City Type-Founding Co., Simons & Co., A. N. Kel-LOGG NEWSPAPER UNION, CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION, Chicago G. S. Newcomb & Co., Cleveland; E. B. Pease & Bro., Detroit: WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION, Des Momes; R. ROWELL, LOUISville: Morgans & Wilcox Manufacturing Co., Middletown, N. Y.; JULIUS MEYER, New Orleans; R. HOE & Co., VANDER-Burgh, Wells & Co., New York; W. C. Bleloch, R. W. Hartnett & Bros., Philadelphia; King & Gilleland, Pittsburgh; Sioux City Printing Co., Sioux City; Nelson Chesman & Co., St. Louis; John H. Mills & Co., Washington.

INDESTRUCTIBLE TYPE

The Boston Pilot has printed over 21,000,000 papers upon its present dress of type, furnished by Dickinson Type Foundery six years ago, which it is about to replace with a new one. The old type is still serviceable and will be sent South.

TO PRINTERS



E ARE TYPE FOUND-ERS. Many of you are now using type of our manufacture with evident satis-

faction to yourselves. We expect our list of customers to be con-

stantly augmented from your numbers in the future.

In the meantime we want you to know us more thoroughly, and to learn what we are doing. We want to interest you in our productions, and to receive the benefit of your ideas and experience as printers, and to pay you for them.

Among all the printers in this country, there must be some who have fresh ideas for designs in type, borders, etc., and who will be glad to express them if so invited.

As an incentive for you to put those ideas into shape for the type founder's use, and for the benefit of the printer generally, we make you the following

PRIZE OFFERS:

To the printer sending us the best practical design for a series of type, single or combination border, combination flourishes, combination ornaments, or brass rules, before May 1st, 1889, we will send a Cash Prize of Fifty Dollars; to the second-best, Twenty-Five Dollars. No elaborate drawings are required, but a design must contain all the letters of the caps, or caps, lower case and figures, and if of border, flourishes or ornaments, the several pieces that complete each. Originality is the main requisite. The design must bear the author's address, carefully written out, with date when sent.

DICKINSON TYPE FOUNDERY,

COPYRIGHTED

150 Congress St., Boston.

BI

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10 A \$2.2

COI

20 A

LEAV

8 A \$2.9

12 Per Ce

QUAINT & OPEN & AND & QUAINT

PATENT APPLIED FOR

14 A \$1.90

12 POINT

14 A 81.90

745 à UNIQUE à AND à BEAUTIFUL à FACES

NEW YEARS GREETINGS FOR PRINTERS OF THE UNITED STATES

ANCIENT AND A YOUNG A PEOPLE ANTICIPATING

e A 99 40

98 POINT

6 A 83.40

BRAVE - MEN - 941-OLDEN - TIMES CHIMING WHISTLE

24 A

8 POINT

91 90

A 8 POI

81 90

MERRY JLEIGHRIDE PARTIES

ryrkey juffer • AMD • ALL-NIGHT DANCE
COLD AND JORE THROAT

MERRY SLEIGHRIDE PARTIES
TURKEY SUPPER AMP A ALL-NIGHT DANCE

COLD AND JORE THROAT

4 A \$4.00

48 POINT

4 A 84.0

SLAUGHTER 836 HOUSE

10 A \$2.25

10 DOIN

10 A \$2.25

POOR & CHILDREN & MADE - WELCOME

COLD WINTER NIGHT - 493 - FOREVER AND ALWAYS
REMEMBER AND GET CALLED

20 A

10 POINT

\$1.90

10 POINT

\$1.90

HOLIDAY - DISSIPATION

LEAVES MARKS 41 NEVER ERASED
THROUGH LIFE'S JOURNEY

20 A

HOLIDAY . DIS IPATION

LEAVES MARKS 41 NEVER ERASED

THROUGH LFE'S JOURNEY

8 A \$2.90

24 POINT

B A 82 00

PHELPS, DALTON & C2. BOSTON, MASS 150 2 CONGRESS 2 STREET.

12 Per Cent Off for Spot Cash.

Specimens from Dickinson Type Foundery, Boston

50 A 6 Point, No. 45 \$1.50

HOW SWEET THE MOONLIGHT JLEEPS UPON THIS BANK, HERE WILL WE JIT WE LET THE SOUNDS OF MUSIC CREEP IN OUR EARS; JOPT STILLNESS AND THE NIGHT BECOME THE TOUGHES OF JWEET KARMONY.

30 A 6 Point, No. 43 \$1.75

I'M QUITE AJHAMED—'TIJ MIGHTY RUDE TO EAT JO MUCH—BUT ALL'J JO GOOD! I HAVE A THOUJAND THANKJ TO GIVE: MY LORD ALONE KNOWJ HOW TO LIVE.

40 A 6 Point, No. 44 \$1.50

YOUR KONOUR'S PLAYERS, REARING YOUR AMENDMENT,
ARE COME TO PLAY A PLEASANT COMEDY;
FOR JO YOUR DOCTORS HOLD IT VERY MEET.
JEEING TOO MUCH JADNESS KATH CONGEALED YOUR BLOOD

20 A 6 Point, No. 42 \$1.75

JEE, YOUR QUESTS APPROACH.

ADDRESS YOURSELF TO ENTERTAIN THEM.

MOST REARTY WELCOME. WELCOME HITHER

AS IS THE JPRING TO THE EARTH.

40 Lower Case a, 10 Cap A, \$6.00 Extra Lower Case, \$3.25 Card Fonts, \$3.50

18 - POINT - CURSIVE - SCRIPT

MUSICALE AND TABLEAUX 2020

PRESENT THIS AT THE DOOR

G 186 50

OFFICERS
MR. STAPLETON, PREST.

MISS MADEN, VICE PREST. MR. CARPENTER, JECY. MISS LOVEJOY, TREAS.

. . .

COMMITTEE

MR. STAPLETON,

MRS. STAPLETON,
MR. CONVERSE,
MISS COURTNEY.

9400 X

You are cordially invited to be present at the Musicale and Cableaux to be given under the auspices of the Worcester Cennis Elub, at the residence of Mr. George J. Stapleton, 364 Elmwood Avenue, on Chursday evening, February 20, 1891

Program commences at eight o'clock. After the entertainment, supper will be served to guests

YOUR CARRIAGES AT 12 O'CLOCK

WORCESTER TENNIS CLUB

JPECIMENT FROM DICKINJON TYPE FOUNDERY, BOJTON.

& A JAGGED & SERIES & &

Completed in Three Sizes, \$5.00. Each Size Cast on 12 Point Body.

18 A

12 POINT No. 41

\$1.75

14 A

12 POINT No. 40

\$1.75

COOL @ SHADES @ AND @ RAMBLES

VETERAN'S ADDRESS TO THE CONGREGATION
35 DAYS WITH QUAINT PEOPLE 9

FLOWERS * BLOOM * 184 * MANS * COMFORT

BRASS RULE CUTTING CO.

12 A

12 POINT No. 39

\$1.75

POOR WORK UNKNOWN HERE

PHELPS, No DALTON No & NO CO. NO 150 NO CONGRESS NO STREET, NO BOSTON WAS

THIS IS JOMETHING ENTIRELY UNEXPECTED

12 Per Cent Off for Spot Cash.

Printed with Wade's \$2.00 Bronze Green.

THE STAR IN THE EAST



Was the guide for the wise men of old. The Diamond the Golden Mecca on which all printers' hearts are fixed. We are the manufacturers of the Peerless B Line Advertising Specialties, and furnish all goods at first cost, saving middlemen's profits.

We FANS by the CARDS by the PANELS, BANNERS, FOLDERS, the mile, FOR ADVERTISING PURPOSES.

Increase your profits, enlarge your business by having these goods to offer your customers. No other branch of your business will pay you as well. Inclose us your business card and we will mail you our jobbing prices on all goods we manufacture, or inclose us 6 cents in stamps and receive a set of Niagara Falls Cards. Full line of Fans now ready. Send for price list. Set of samples of Fans, \$1.50 by express. Liberal discount to the trade.

COSACK & CO.

Lithographers and Publishers of Advertising Specialties. 90 TO 100 LAKEVIEW AVE. BUFFALO, N. Y.

ORDERS FOR

PAPER-KNIVES

FILLED PROMPTLY AT OUR CHICAGO HOUSE,

COR. CANAL AND WASHINGTON STS.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

AND AT OUR -

WORKS IN - - FITCHBURG, MASS.

SIMONDS MFG. CO.

C. W. CRUTSINGER,

MANUFACTURER OF

Printers' Rollers and Composition,

207 CHESTNUT STREET,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Our Elastic Tablet Glue is the Best in the Market

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY.

WITH OR WITHOUT PATENT INDEX.

STANDARD AUTHORITY

IN THE

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE FOR NEARLY TWENTY YEARS.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1873. Webster's Dictionary is the Standard Authority for printing in this office, and has been for the last four years.—A. M. CLAPP, Congressional Printer.

\$1.75

KT

31.75

33

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20, 1882. I shall continue Webster's Dictionary as the Standard in spelling, pronunciation and definition in the Government Printing Office.
S. P. ROUNDS, Public Printer,

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., October 21, 1886. Webster will continue to be the Standard in the use of the English language in this office.—T. E. BENEDICT, Public Printer. STANDARD AUTHORITY

WITH THE

SCHOOL BOOK PUBLISHERS.

New York, August 26, 1887. Webster is, as it has been for years, the Standard of Orthography for both our Educational and Mis-cellaneous Publications.—D. APPLETON & CO.

New York, January 6, 1882. We make Webster the Standard, and in Orthog raphy build all our books on it. A. S. BARNES & CO.

New York, August 24, 1887. In all our publications we adhere strictly to the Orthography of Webster's Dictionary, regarding it as the Standard.—IVISON, BLAKEMAN & CO.

CINCINNATI, O., August 25, 1887. In all our publications we adopt Webster as the Standard.—VAN ANTWERP, BRAGG & CO.

The publications of the four houses named, aggregate over 17,000,000 volumes annually. To this may be added the publications of nearly all the remaining School Book Publishers.

Webster is Standard Authority with the U. S. Supreme Court. It is recommended by the State Supt's of Schools of 36 States, and by the leading College Presidents of the U. S. and Canada. Sold by all Booksellers. Illustrated Pamphlet sent free.

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Springfield, Mass.

Printers who Desire to Make Money in 1889

Will secure a sample line of our Advertising Cards, Novelties, Folders, Programmes, Fans, etc., and solicit orders in their own and adjoining cities. Many have done so with success in 1888, many more can do so in 1889.

Write us for full information.

H. Mcallaster & Co. 196-198 Clark Street, - CHICAGO, ILL.

Nuernberger Brothers, TYPEFOUNDERS' MACHINERY.

TOOLS OF ALL KINDS,

Room 311, 76 Market St., CHICAGO, ILL.

The Best Material and Workmanship Guaranteed.

JOSEPH WETTER & CO. 28 and 30 Morton St.

Brooklyn, N. Y., would like to correspond with some prominent Printing Press Manufacturer who intends to exhibit, and run by power, one of their printing presses at the

PARIS EXPOSITION, 1889.

Any answers to this inquiry shall no doubt lead to a profitable issue.

GRAY'S FERRY

-Printing Ink-

WORKS.

C. E. ROBINSON & BRO.

198 Clark St. + + + + CHICAGO.

710 Sansom Street, PHILADELPHIA. 27 Beekman Street, New York. 66 Sharp Street, BALTIMORE.

> ESTABLISHED 1878. -AULT & WIBORG,

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Branch-152 & 154 Monroe St., Chicago,

Not the" Oldest," but LARGER than all other Ink Houses in the West COMBINED.

We make the BEST Goods.

M. P. McCOY,

GENERAL. AGENT. FOR. THE. UNITED. KINGDOM

THE INLAND PRINTER

No. 10 FARRINGDON ROAD,

LONDON, ENGLAND,

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Single Copy, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1s. 2d. each.



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A Journal of the Graphic Arts.

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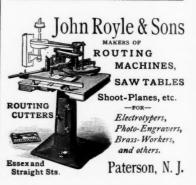
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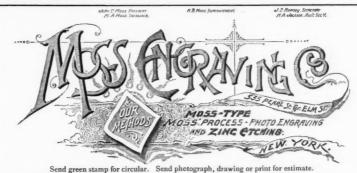
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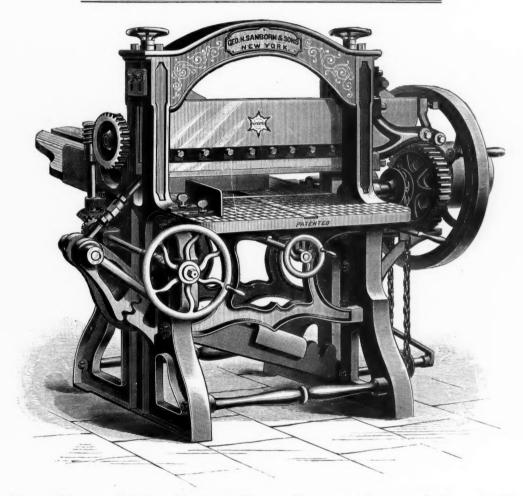
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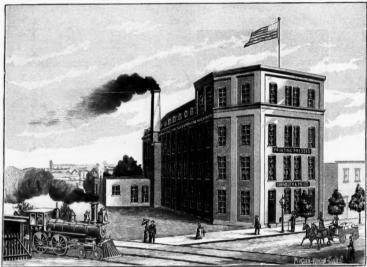
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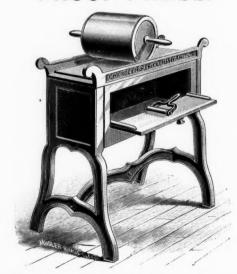
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10	6.6	2, 2	1/4	6.6	21/2	4.6		1.20	18	4.6	2,	21/4	6.6	21/2	4.6		2.00
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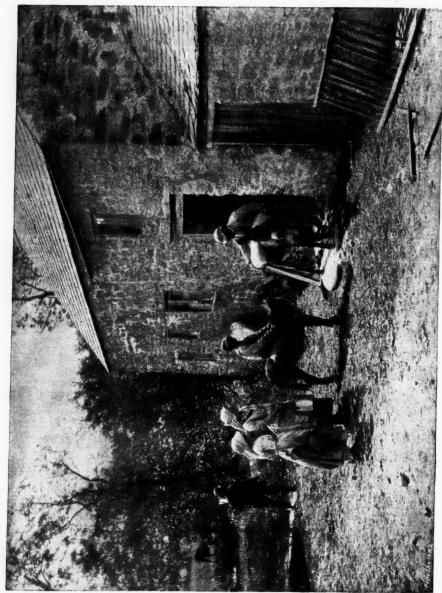
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CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the cpinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

A QUESTION ANSWERED.

To the Editor :

St. Louis, Mo., February 2, 1889.

In your January number, "Kicker," your Kansas City correspondent, asks if anyone can suggest a remedy for close adherence of letters in stereotyping, to avoid the destructive but necessary pounding to separate them. In answer, I would say, that a device has just been put on the market, for which a patent has been applied for, which is a positive remedy, and the Central Typefoundry will fit chases with the patent sidestick and foot slug for \$15 each. It is the invention of Mr. Joseph Dayball, pressman of A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Company, St. Louis, and has been in use in that office nearly a year. No daily paper can afford to be without it.

"Kicker" also asks why all types are not made three-nick. "Kicker" can have all three-nick type if he orders them that way. If he has any doubt on this point let him send in his order.

J. A. St. John.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

To the Editor:

New Orleans, January 24, 1889.

Business in this city is dull, and has been so for some time; but it is beginning to show itself again, as all printing offices are doing something—a few having a rush. For instance, L. Graham & Son have all they can attend to for some time to come, especially bookwork

Messrs. Hunter & Genslinger, printers and stationers, 48 Camp street, are energetic and enterprising men, having for the last two or three years improved their office in regard to type, presses and required facilities. So at that rate they will, sooner or later, be able to compete with the rest of the larger offices.

Until recently this city has been without a trade pressroom, but realizing its necessity, one of our most practical pressmen, James E. Prendergast, has branched out in this line. Mr. Prendergast has lately received an extra heavy four-roller table distribution Cottrell press, with all modern improvements, and can now boast of having one of the finest and second largest machines in the city, which will enable him to turn out a six-column quarto newspaper, as the bed measures 32 by 46. This venture of Mr. Prendergast has succeeded beyond his most sanguine anticipations, and he will soon be compelled to put in another machine. The press referred to was put up by Mr. William H. Daugherty, of this city, pressman at the Daily News office.

The Crescent Steam Printing House, 110 Chartres street, owned by Messrs. E. & P. Marchand, who are doing the state work, will shortly make some changes. They intend putting in a large assortment of type and material, expecting to make a first-class office. They have received four new presses, which will be put in place of the old ones. This firm is determined to turn out first-class work or none at all, in which endeavor I trust they will be successful.

R. J. S.

FROM BOSTON.

To the Editor:

Boston, February 1, 1889.

The printing trade is greatly stirred just now by the auction sale of the largest book and job printing establishment in New England. The one referred to is that of the Rand-Avery Company. It was recently bought of the assignees by Mr. J. F. Jordan, it being generally understood that the establishment would resume operations under the management of Mr. Thomas W. Lawson. With this end in view the heads of the departments and foremen were reëngaged, but later on it was found that the Rand-Avery Supply Company had leased the building, and as the expense of moving this great plant would be enormous, the idea was abandoned and

the entire stock advertised to be sold at auction without reserve. The sale commenced last Monday, and has been attended by prominent printers from all over the country. Among them were representatives of the J. M. W. Jones Printing Co., R. M. J. Donnelley and J. L. Regan, Chicago; Frederick J. Fiske and Weinkoop, Hallenbeck & Co., New York; F. X. Hooper, Baltimore, and a great many others, while every printer of this city and vicinity has been seen in the building more or less during the sale. The Rand-Avery Supply Company has been one of the largest buyers. Some of the Adams presses went for a song, while several cylinders brought good prices. On the whole, prices have ruled very good. When the right to use the name "Rand, Avery & Co." and "Rand-Avery Company" was offered for sale, it was started at \$500, and rapidly run up to \$7,500. The bidding was confined to two parties, and the right was finally bought by Mr. Fred Joy, a lawyer. Tomorrow, it is expected, will close the sale.

The Franklin Typographical Society held its sixty-fifth annual meeting on the evening of January 4, and the reports of the secretary and treasurer showed a healthy financial condition, notwith-standing the fact that heavy expenditures have been made the past year on account of sickness. Fifty names were added to the membership last year, there being now 40 honorary and 335 active members. Thursday evening, January 17, this society celebrated the birth of Benjamin Franklin by a dinner at the United States Hotel

Typographical Union No. 13 scored another social success at its annual grand ball, January 23, and the large number of tickets sold added a handsome sum to its relief fund. The hall was beautifully decorated, and pretty toilets were numerous among the ladies. The order of dances was unique and interesting, and was designed and executed by Messrs. A. T. Bliss & Co.

Mr. E. P. Fisher, of the Boston Typefoundry, so well known to printers of this vicinity, is spending a few weeks in the Bermudas. This trip was a necessity on account of impaired health. It is the sincere wish of all his acquaintances that he will soon be among us again, fully recovered.

It will surely be of interest to the Chicago printers to learn that Mr. George B. Richardson has connected himself with the John W. Lovell Company, of New York City, where he assumes a responsible position. We are sorry to lose him from among us, as we like this sample you have sent us of a Chicago printer.

Mr. C. F. Shirley, formerly with the Rand-Avery Company, is now with the Forbes Company. S.

FROM BALTIMORE.

To the Editor:

Baltimore, February 4, 1889.

A question which has for a twelvemonth past been exercising the leading spirits of. Baltimore Typographical Union, was finally settled at the last regular meeting of that organization. The point at issue involved the Baltimore Telegram, a weekly paper published by Mr. James Young, and edited by Mr. William T. Cook, the latter named gentleman, by the way, being father-inlaw-of somewhat recent date-of one of the editors of a Chicago weekly, Captain Dandy. The Telegram, now in its twenty-eighth year, has been rated a union office since it came into the possession of Mr. Young, a half score of years back, but its regular quarto form a year ago took on an additional sheet, making the paper ten pages. It was this enlargement, under peculiar circumstances, that caused the local typographical union to appoint a "business" committee to wait on the proprietor of the paper, to learn why he persistently violated a law of the union. To state the matter more plainly, the enlargement of the Telegram had brought no additional revenue to union compositors, the extra twelve columns having invariably consisted of stereotype plates, which were bought outside of this city. It should be remembered that three years ago the Baltimore Typographical Union notified all union newspapers hereabout that were then using plates-and that number included the large majority-that the use of plates must be discontinued, or otherwise such offices would be declared unfair by the union. The outcome of this action was an unconditional

surrender, on the part of said publishers, without further parley. The encroachment made of late by the Telegram has been the cause of much informal talk in and out of union circles, by members of the craft, and by some newspaper men as well, leading up finally to results as above intimated. Just how the matter was settled, as far as the union goes, may be told in a few words. Publisher Young stated to the committee that as he had not decreased his regular force of compositors in adding to the attractiveness of his paper in the way of a supplement at nominal cost by the use of plates, he could not see how the union could fairly interpose objections to his using plates under the circumstances. When the interview ended it had been decided upon that the committee should propose that the publisher of the Telegram, as of late, be permitted to paste a supplement in his paper printed from plates, in which advertisements shall not appear, while no reduction in the regular force of compositors shall be made. The typos composing the committee favored the proposition in the publisher's office, offered the same as a resolution before the union, and then voted against it, for they soon discovered, upon the call of "question," that they had reckoned without their host. The union voted unanimously that Mr. Young could not use plates in his paper and continue his office in the union. In reply thereto, it may be stated the Telegram announced, editorially, while the plate question was pending, having discarded the somewhat pictorial supplement in the meantime, that it would appear with ten pages, as formerly, in the course of a few weeks. Whether this implies the further use of plates and defiance to the union remains to be seen.

The plate question is one upon which printers on the whole divide, according to the locality in which they may happen to That the free use of what someone has dubbed, grotesquely enough, "boiler iron," in the make-up of newspapers published in Baltimore, would throw out of work a considerable number of home compositors, goes without saying in this section. Nor would the law of compensation apply, for this city has not one establishment engaged in getting out plate matter that might employ some of the surplus labor deprived of work by a reduction of force caused by such means as indicated here. In cities where a large number of union compositors find steady employment in setting up matter for duplication in the way of plates for shipment to other localities principally, the case is different, of course; and hence we find in this instance, from a Baltimore printer's standpoint, at least, that after all a rule may be good and not work both ways. At some other time I shall say something about plate matter as affecting the interest of those who write for the newspaper

There is something almost pathetic in the demise of a public journal, not that its collapse affects its admiring patrons so much, but its editor and proprietor more. And the Monumental City, I am sorry to say, has a fat journalistic graveyard, strewed with the wrecks of many an enterprise in the newspaper way, which gave promise at the start that they had "come to stay." In this connection I am reminded that I stood with the sad-eyed editor but yesterday in the sanctum and in the deserted composing room of the Baltimore Argus, a late weekly paper here with democratic proclivities, whose light went out a few weeks ago, leaving its proprietor stranded high and dry. The Argus had lived one year, and died without making any sign, going down, as it were, like some ill-fated ship at sea,

"When the heavens are all tranquillity."

After suspension the whole outfit of this paper was offered very low to private parties, but without takers. It was quietly sold to the John Ryan Typefoundry Company, of this city. In disposing of his office the Argus man learned with wrath of the existence of a nice little combination among the typefounders, namely, that 5 cents a pound, when buying, is the maximum price agreed upon all around among the founders for second-hand type. As the Argus fonts were all about new a twelvemonth ago, and had made but fifty-two impressions, the ex-editor is, I learn, much disconcerted.

It has been some years since work in the building line in Baltimore was so dull as at present. While there is no unusual demand for compositors, both book and newspaper men inform me that about everyone in the business who counts for anything is employed.

The public schools of this city cost the taxpayers last year the sum of \$800,796.

A new paper is promised in a day or two. It is to be published monthly, in the interest of, and by, the cigarmakers' local union, but it will advocate, I presume, the cause of organized labor generally, as its projectors solicit especially the advertising of all union labels. The publishing committee and editor-elect are all cigarmakers; but none of these, it may be conjectured, will handily set the type, make up the forms or make ready.

A young woman playing at Albaugh's Lyceum Theater last week, in "A Royal Tramp," was hissed by the audience. On the playbills she passed as Blanch Lamar, but she proved to be none other than the wayward daughter of the late Fred Marsden, the well-known and popular playwright, who took his own life a short time ago in New York on account of the bad habits which his girl had fallen into. Marsden was a native of Baltimore.

FIDELITES

DEMORALIZED PRINTING INTERESTS.

To the Editor:

PITTSBURGH, February 10, 1880.

The unsettled, uncertain and unsatisfactory condition of the iron manufacturing, coal-mining operations and other large industrial interests, has so seriously affected the printing business that the general situation is an unpleasant one. The typographical industry has experienced great depression since last fall, and though there was a spurt during the holidays, the business has a downward tendency since the first of the year, and there is little prospect of better times until the opening of the spring trade, and there are those who believe that there will be small change for the better even upon the advent of spring, on account of the terribly demoralized state of the interests upon which the printing trade depends for support. The dullness is not confined to Pittsburgh alone, but the recumbency extends to all parts of the Alleghany and Monongahela valleys, whose chief products are iron and coal, and just so long as iron manufacturing and coal production are dull will the stagnation continue in the typographical and publishing world.

Last September Pittsburgh Typographical Union, No. 7, had a new scale signed. It made the wages of such workers \$18 instead of \$16.05, and fixed fifty-nine hours as a week's work. There is also an organization of printers in the Knights of Labor. The latter was not consulted by the typographical union in forming the scale, and the Knights have threatened to refuse their aid to the members of the union in the event of a strike.

Many of the employers do not regard the new rate of compensation favorably, and it is indicated that trouble must ensue at no distant period. What strengthens the belief that a conflict is about to eventuate, is the fact that a local Typothetæ association has been formed, and all the firms and individuals unfriendly to the scale made last year have joined the organization. While there are no positive or definite signs of a disagreement between the union and master printers, the above facts are given for what they are worth.

As is generally known the Smoky City has been the scene of several severely contested printers' strikes, and these battles have always ended in a victory for the union men. The Leader people and Typographical Union No. 7 were at outs for an extended period, but about a year ago the Leader office was reclaimed and is now a strong union establishment. Notwithstanding this fact some members of the Leader Publishing Company are bitterly opposed to some of the regulations of Typographical Union No. 7, and it is now understood that an officer of the Leader company is coöperating with and assisting the nearly organized Typothetæ. Estimating from this fact, it is apprehended in union quarters that an attempt will sooner or later be made to "rat" the Leader office again.

Pittsburgh and vicinity are notorious for botchwork, and the city and neighborhood are overrun with cheap, incompetent hands, "blacksmiths" generally predominating. A concern here that prints patent outsides and insides, turns out ready-printed sheets

that would be condemned anywhere but here. It is such concerns that bring slouchy, alleged printers to Pittsburgh, and just so long as these miserable offices exist will the city be the refuge for ignorant "blacksmiths."

In the anthracite coal regions, where there are scores of good offices, where excellent work -- job, book and news -- is turned out. and where fair wages are paid, there has been trouble recently. At Wilkesbarre, the coal capital of Luzerne county, on Saturday, January 12, all the compositors working on the three daily papers of the city - the Record, the Newsdealer and the Leader went out on a strike. The strike was one for principle more than financial difficulty. All of the publishers acceded to nearly all the demands made by the printers, but the trouble was caused by some of the rules of the union. The publishers asserted that they were determined to run their own business, especially when they were willing to pay the wages demanded. On the following Monday, January 14, at a special meeting of the union the strike was declared unconstitutional. The men employed on the Morning Record returned to work at the same pay they received last year. The afternoon paper, the Leader, which has employed union hands for some years past, first sent to other places for non-union hands, but subsequently reinstated the old hands. The Newsdealer refused to reëmploy the discontents, and advertised in Philadelphia for new men. Failing to obtain the necessary number of compositors, the proprietors conferred with their former hands. and, an amicable and satisfactory arrangement being agreed upon, the discontented printers returned to the office and took their "frames." At this writing peace reigns supreme, and is likely to continue so indefinitely. As a natural consequence, Wilkesbarre was temporarily flooded with "tourists" for a short time, but these birds of passage, finding it useless to apply for "sits," have departed to "fields more green and pastures new.

GUTENBERG.

NEW ORLEANS ITEMS.

To the Editor:

New Orleans, Ianuary 29, 1889.

Although a printer's life is one of continuous changes, the circumstances attending these changes being such as to make the latter a habit of his life, creating an almost intolerable anxiety for bustle and excitement, yet withal there is a wearisome monotony greeting every located printer which is borne with impatience for a time only, the restless disposition, the ungovernable desire for a wild life springing forth, like the rosebud watered by an April shower, in individual arguments, rousing meetings of their unions and joyful little carousals with toasts to the bumper. Perhaps these are made more strenuous, more exciting, by the restrictions this monotony, conjoined with the thousand and one little responsibilities engendered by a low salary and chapel legislation, entails upon the individual. Where is the man who would not consider it monotonous to go to an office at 12 o'clock each day, doff his coat and gloves (if he has any), roll his sleeves and don an apron; paste his little string of seven-four of last night's work, when he is ready to distribute the cold, wet, inky type; I o'clock, and not even a bottom on his case. Oh, the monotony of this gratuitous work! At 3 o'clock the distribution of the little type is slowly but gradually progressing, and is it not a relief of this monotony when Old Sobersides, whose stand is situated in a central portion of the room, expresses himself upon a question none too complex in his estimation in this manner: "I'll bet 5,000 (ems), and you can cut it off my string tomorrow, that if this tobacco revenue measure passes congress it will be the deathknell of the democratic party. for don't you see, there are many members of congress who are personally interested in tobacco, and will use every effort to secure the passage of the law. The main body of the party, of course, will object on the ground that it is individual legislation, tobacco men reaping a big benefit, while wool growers and others are obliged to uphold the expense of government. there will be dissensions, disruption following." "What's the matter with you?" is the reply. "Don't you know that we can get tobacco twice as cheap as now if the revenue is taken off?" Another goes on to tell of the merits of his favorite prize fighter,

while another tells of a portion of a speech he set up last night, and what eloquent language was used and all the sound sense encompassed within that little portion of speech he had set up. At 5 o'clock, the majority having finished their distribution, the boys begin to file out, one to a restaurant, another to his home in the far-distant suburbs. At 7 o'clock the office is being rapidly filled by the comps, and at 7:30 time is called. For five or ten minutes there is a hubbub, above which you hear the man with 2X yell out, "Who has 1X? Are you using full points in these names? This metropolitan sheet will have a wide circulation tomorrow if everybody whose name is in it buys a copy!" "Say, 3T, do you end even?" "Of course. Ain't your take marked even?" After we hear the man who secured the river table gloating over his success, and betting he "will get up ten-two tonight," quiet is restored. Save the tick, tick of the little type in the scores of sticks, the only sound heard is the breathing of the man with the river table, who, with his tongue out, is "pulling out" for all he is worth. A rapid compositor, having finished his take, comes out at last and gets another take, and is soon followed by others, who, as they return to their cases, stop and get some leads from the lead rack. The man with 2X, looking out of the side of his eye, says to himself, "Leaded on the file!" and as his hand hurries up to the cap case and back to the period box, he groans with anger to know that the foreman cuts objectionable takes so large, and thinks if he was foreman he would "get back at him." At last 11 o'clock, supper time, has arrived, and to see them run to the supper table would remind one of his school days at recess. This is the time for conversation, and amid the tumult and loud talk we hear discussions on points which agitate the minds of our greatest statesmen. To such an extent has this been indulged in that one of our local wits, employed in the Times-Democrat, has seen fit to dub the men working in that portion of the building facing Camp street, the senate, and those in the rear portion or Bank alley end, the house, and the foreman and his assistants the cabinet. In fifteen minutes nearly every man has a chew of tobacco in his mouth or a cigarette or pipe, and is back at his case. Quiet is again restored, and with the exception of a "bad break" or two by some of the "kickers," each man sticks to business till about 3 A.M., when the "jig" is up. Then slowly the dusty, blear-eyed, fatigued printers file out to seek a few hours' repose, to come the next day, the characters of the monotony of the day before.

It can well be imagined with what degree of inmost satisfaction the News chapel, during last week, was relieved of this multitudinous, every-day sameness by the following incident: On Monday, 10th instant, Mr. W. A. Kernaghan purchased the good will and corporeal rights of the Daily News Publishing Company. He employed two men, Waters and Kiernan, who had, by some peculiarity of law and justice, made themselves defendants in the case, as editors, and when Mr. Kernaghan made the purchase, as above stated, these two men struck and yet remained in the building, on the ground that the lease had not been sold, and they, as officers of the company (extinct), held the fort. The paper was issued, however, and on Tuesday the matter was brought to an issue by the aforesaid Waters and Kiernan, aided and abetted by John McMahon, Esq., endeavoring to publish an item in the News pronouncing the fact of the sale false. The sheriff was called on, and he decided that he had sold the property to Kernaghan. The latter's lawyer advised removal, and if ever a newspaper was removed hurriedly it was the News, for within two hours it was located next door, in the job office of L. McGrane. Wednesday was more exciting, if could be, than the day previous. At 11 o'clock the first forms were sent in and printed on Mr. Prendergast's press, in the rear of the building formerly occupied by the News, after which the forms were pounced upon by two of the trio named, ending in a scuffle between them and the pressman. Officers came to the rescue and escorted all parties to jail, McMahon and Waters being fined \$1 each and the pressman being discharged. In the scuffle one of the forms was pied, and before long some one put his foot through the other. Finally an injunction was secured enjoining the two from interfering with the business of the office, and quiet was once more restored. On Saturday the

News was removed to a four-story building in Camp street, No. 114, and is now being published under auspicious circumstances. It is said Waters and Kiernan are now connected with the Mascet.

In the wake of this excitement the entire union was thrown into a furore by a member agitating the five-day rule. The matter will probably come up at the next meeting of the union, and it is now generally believed it will be adopted. It is very essential that such should be the case, for we have numbers of men who do not obtain enough work to support them, and there is a growing feeling that it is grossly unjust that men who obtain but little work are compelled to pay equal dues with those who reap the benefits of the scale maintained mainly by those who are not regularly employed. "Equal rights and equal benefits from a common good to those who strive for a common good" must and soon will be the maxim of the members of the International Typographical Union. In connection with the five-day rule it is thought the International Typographical Union law regarding the refusal to receive cards in a union where trouble exists will be strictly enforced here, as the fight against the States still continues

E. A. Brandao has purchased a new press, the Whitlock, from Birmingham, Connecticut. It is placed, but has not yet been worked. Mr. Brandao thinks its capacity will be between 1,500 and 1,800. It is a very large press, and I think it will be used exclusively for newspaper work, as Mr. Brandao is doing a great deal of work in that line.

J. E. Prendergast, not long since, purchased a new double cylinder.

It is probable the News will soon purchase a perfecting press.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

To the Editor:

Louisville, Ky., February 5, 1889.

The month of January, just passed, was about the best, in a business way, that Louisville printers have had the pleasure of encountering for many moons, and the future has still a bright appearance. The failure of the Rogers-Tuley Company was an event that surprised the knowing ones. Their liabilities are \$33,849.03, and assets \$44,424.79. The assets, however, are said not to reach the amount given by \$11,400.00, which, if true, will make assets and liabilities about even. Several meetings of the creditors have been held, and at the last one it was decided to continue the business for a time, at least, and the Fidelity Trust Company was appointed trustee. At the same time Mr. William B. Rogers was made manager by the Trust Company.

Echoes from the banquet given by the Cincinnati Typothetæ, several weeks ago, continue to reach this city, and if all accounts be true it was a veritable love feast. It is whispered (on the quiet, mind you) that Mr. Eugene Merz, president of Typographical Union No. 3, covered himself all over with glory by making by far the best speech of the evening.

That the typesetting machines, or lineotypes, as they are termed, have made wonderful progress in the field they started out to fill is shown by the small number of compositors now employed on the Courier-Journal of this city compared to the time previous to the advent of the machines. When the type was all set by hand it required not less than sixty men to get the paper in type, while now with twenty machines, with one man to each machine, only about eight or ten additional men are required, making a total of about thirty men. Frequently the Evening Times, which is owned by the same company, gets along without the assistance of more than two men, the machines doing all of the work except the heads and "ads." When the machines were first introduced here almost everyone gave a sly wink and wondered what Mr. Haldeman was thinking about by putting so much money in what they were pleased to term an impossibility, that of putting a newspaper in type in any other way than by hand. Fortunately for the compositors, however, the machines require brains to manipulate them, the most successful operators being men who had made their mark as rapid compositors. The steady click of the type being put in its place in the stick by the compositor is now a thing of the past,

having made way for the busy and noisy hum of machinery, scoring another victory for the wonderful inventions of the nineteenth century.

Speaking of inventions reminds me of the fact that before long we are to have a mill in operation here which will give employment to many thousand men in the manufacture of steel by a process recently discovered. It is said to be superior in quality to any now in the market, and can be manufactured and sold at about one-fourth the prevailing price. Printing machinery builders may profit by keeping their eyes on Louisville.

In connection with the lineotypes, I learn that Mr. B. du Pont, owner of the Commercial and Exeming Post, is to be present at the trial which is to be given to five different kinds of machines in New York this month, with a view of equipping his office with the kind that makes the best showing. When this is accomplished machinery will have superseded compositors on every English

daily in the city

The Anzeiger Company, by dint of great perseverance and the unstinted use of money, have succeeded in getting everything into shape again. Mr. Aaron Reidell, of the Hoe Press Company, has been here helping along with the good work.

A sad affliction has overtaken Col. W. H. Chilton, for seventeen years financial and commercial editor of the *Courier-Journal*, he being considered one of the best writers on financial subjects in the country, the demonetization of silver becoming almost a hobby with him. Naturally of a quiet and what seemed, to many, a cold disposition, he recently developed a taste for the other extreme, and it was found necessary to incarcerate him in the Anchorage Asylum for the Insane. A hope that the inforced rest and quiet may restore to him his reason is expressed by everyone who knows him.

Last Saturday afternoon the employés of the Rogers-Tuley Company gave their manager, Mr. W. B. Rogers, a pleasing surprise by presenting him with an elegant silver service. Dr. Dudley S. Reynolds, editor of the *Medical Progress*, made the presentation speech. Mr. Rogers was so taken by surprise that he could not do justice to the occasion, and he requested Mr. W. W. Morris to make his reply of thanks. Mr. Morris did so in a handsome manner.

A contract was closed last week between R. Hoe & Co. and the Courier-Journal for two perfecting presses capable of printing from a four-page paper to a twenty-four-page paper. The price is said to be \$37,500 each, and the first press is to be delivered within two months. This reminds me that last Sunday a new-fangled elevator air cushion received its first test in this building with rather unexpected results. Workmen had been busy for ten days putting in the cushion, and Sunday morning the elevator was permitted to take a sudden trial drop from the fifth floor to the air cushion in the basement. Pedestrians along Fourth avenue thought another earthquake had taken place, every one taking out his watch to note the exact time of its occurrence. Upon investigation it was found that by the time the elevator reached the first floor above the basement it had accumulated sufficient air to blow out a 6 by 12 foot plate-glass show window in the Times counting room.

The following commercial tourists have visited Louisville within the past ten days: A. P. Longenecker, who always has a brand-new joke for his friends; Arthur Scott, who has affected whiskers of an ebony hue; Frank Ibold, who can always say a good word for "my pardner"; S. P. du Laurans, who will go to Europe in June and bring back that rich legacy; John Rychen, who knows all about "H. D."; B. C. Garbrock, who hadn't recovered from the effects of the Cincinnati Typothetæ banquet, and Bob Reed, whom everyone likes.

Mr. John Lintner, of George H. Dietz's pressroom, visited National Park last Sunday and became so infatuated with a large monkey that is there that several of his friends, who have been grooming him as a candidate for delegate to represent No. 28 in Denver, became seriously alarmed for his safety.

Mr. John E. Simon, manager of the *Glaubenshote*, has much to be proud of, as he has made a most excellent journal out of that paper.

Mr. August Straus is now on a pilgrimage to your lively city, whether to buy the town or a font of job type deponent knoweth not.

C. F. T.

THE PRINTING AND PUBLISHING INTERESTS IN NEW YORK.

To the Editor:

NEW YORK, February 3, 1889.

Never before in the history of the printing and publishing interests has such a deep and increasing interest been manifested in the passage of a bill as that directed toward the Chace copyright bill, now pending in the United States House of Representatives. Publishers and printers alike, are doing everything in their power to hasten the passage of the bill. Not only have prominent publishers and employing printers visited Washington to aid its passage, but the typographical unions have dispatched delegations to interest themselves in its behalf. Recently President Bosilley, of New York Typographical Union, No. 6, and Messrs. Kennedy and Burke, delegates from "Big 6," were at the capitol, interviewing members of congress in the interest of the bill. Their special purpose was to counteract the effects of petitions which have been sent to Washington, opposing the Chace bill. These petitions, it is said, have been signed, in numerous cases, by printers through misunderstanding. Subsequently, at a large and enthusiastic meeting of Columbia Typographical Union, held at Washington, action was taken on the bill. At the close of a general discussion by the president and other members of the New York union, resolutions indorsing the law were adopted, and ordered to be sent to the speaker and members of the house, under the seal of the unions. A committee from the local unions was appointed to urge the passage of the bill.

The master printers, members of the typographical unions, and all trade organizations, directly or indirectly interested in the eastern states, manifest the greatest desire to have the law passed. and are using their influence to accomplish the end that is devoutly wished for. No less than 10,000 people are championing the cause in New York and the New England States. The printers, publishers, engravers, lithographers, bookbinders, press and other printing machinery manufacturers, manufacturing stationers, and kindred producers contemplate taking an active part in the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of General George Washington, as the first president of the United States, next April. A great industrial parade will be a conspicuous and magnificent feature of the occasion, and a programme has already been partially outlined. The printing trades will make a splendid display. Representative houses will have presses in running operation as the procession moves along, and thousands of sourcenirs of the West will be printed and distributed. It is intended to make a fine and comprehensive exposition of the progress of the typographical, publishing and associated interests during the period since Washington's inauguration, and it is confidently believed the pageant will be the greatest and most interesting ever witnessed in the United States. Prominent printing firms and other concerns in other cities have signified their intention of taking part in the celebration. The typographical union will be well represented.

The celebration of the one hundredth and eighty-third anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin by the New York Typothetæ Society was a grand success. The entertainment given on Thursday night, January 17, by the master printers, in honor of their illustrious fellow craftsman, was attended by two hundred people, at the Hotel Brunswick. Among the followers of "the art preservative of arts, "were the following: Thomas Lee, E. P. Cody, Theo. B. De Vinne, Francis E. Fitch, William Charles Rogers, Willis MacDonald, A. R. Hart, J. H. Eggers, Martin B. Brown, William P. Atkin, John Polhemus, Charles C. Shelley, John C. Rankin, Jr., W. S. Andrews, W. P. Hamilton, William E. Hallenbeck, Douglas Taylor, Walter Gilliss, P. F. McBrun, Samuel Crump, John F. Baldwin, F. B. Mitchell and H. Rosi.

A handsome portrait of the printer-patriot-philosopher, wreathed with smiles, gazed down benignantly upon those who were assembled to revere his name. The menu was a novel and elegant little pamphlet, a splendidly engraved production by the Homer Lee Bank Note Company. It commenced with a chronology of the principal events in Franklin's life, and to every course was filled an appropriate excerpt from his writings. The final extract was the couplet:

> "Friend, thou hast eaten and drank enough, 'Tis time now to be marching off.'

At nine o'clock President Martin B. Brown made a brief speech of welcome, at the close of which he introduced as the first orator General Thomas Ewing, who was followed by General W. Swayne, Roswell Smith and Joseph Howard, Jr., D. R. F. Randolph, and

During the progress of the festivities a special messenger arrived from Washington, D. C., and presented the Typothetæ with splendid photographs of the new statue which had been unvailed in that city during the day. The pictures were a gift from Mr. Stilson Hutchins.

Among the novelties exhibited in the dining hall was an old Franklin press, which was made long before the American revolulution. The press was operated so that those present could witness the way printing was done in Franklin's time. The ink at that period was distributed over the type by means of wool and sheepskin balls, called "dobbers." This press was carried in the memorable procession which celebrated here the completion of the laying of the first Atlantic telegraphic cable.

The New York master printers, in conjunction with their brethren of Philadelphia, propose to make a display of their products at the Paris exposition. At a recent meeting of the Philadelphia Typothetæ it was decided to take an active interest in the French industrial exhibition next spring. A number of the members of the Typothetæ will send specimens of fine book and color printing to the exhibition. A circular will be issued to all master printers requesting their cooperation and assistance in this highly commendable project. Since the meeting of the Philadelphia association some of the members have conferred with printers and publishers here, and the result has been the formation of a compact that will eventuate in an extensive and magnificent display of elegant and attractive American letterpress and illuminated printing. From what has been learned by The Inland PRINTER correspondent, it is not in the least improbable that the publishers and printers generally of the United States will combine with the New York and Philadelphia people and add excellent contributions, so that the typographical exhibition will be a vast and important one.

The Frank Leslie Publishing Company, which began operations as a joint stock on January 15, is now the largest incorporated printing and publishing concern in New York State. The newly organized company has a paid-up capital of \$1,000,000, and Mrs. Frank Leslie is the president. The managers of the company are: Mrs. Frank Leslie, John G. Foster, L. H. Cramer, John W. Timpson, Philip G. Bartlett, Thomas Thacker and William Williams

New York has presented a candidate for public printer in the person of A. R. Hart, one of the prominent publishers of this city. Mr. Hart will have the support of many of the influential men of New York State, besides a strong backing from the West.

The Leonard Scott Publication has removed its business office and printing establishment from Philadelphia to this city.

Asa B. Taylor, at one time one of the most prominent newspaper and job printing-press makers in this country, died recently

at his home, in Newark, New Jersey.

The failure of the great school-book publishing house of Knight, Loomis & Co., which has previously been reported, was a startler to the trade, and continues to cause widespread comment among its representatives, particularly in those sections where the firm's connections extended. It is alleged that there are some mysterious features connected with the crash, and the creditors are carefully investigating the matter, and will institute proceedings to protect their interests. Ever since the reconstruction of the firm, on December 31, 1886, the business has been gradually depreciating. Trade connections are reported to have been sacrificed in Pittsburgh, Toledo, Galveston, Fall River, Wilmington, Delaware, and a number of other cities and towns, where extensive

sales had formerly been made. The house seemed to have lost its spirits and business ability, and was outstripped by more active rivals. The liabilities aggregate \$214,000, A. S. Barnes & Co. being the largest creditors, the amount owing them reaching \$100,000. The Valley Paper Company is owed \$27,000 and the Giles Lithographic Company \$3,000.

PRINTER-JOURNALIST.

FROM ENGLAND.

To the Editor:

SHEFFIELD, January 26, 1889.

During the last three or four months the printing trade has been reported to be far from satisfactory, many men being unemployed in nearly all the leading centers of the trades associated with the typographical industry. Nevertheless it is gratifying to be able to state that work seems much more plentiful, all things considered, than was the case a year ago, and a steady, though slow, move is being made toward securing a share of the prosperity which gradually seems to be drawing on the commercial interests of our country. The depression has been predominant in London, the funds of the Society of Compositors having suffered considerably thereby; in several of the larger towns, however, business has been quite steady. The paper trade is very quiet. The past publishing season has been a remarkably good one. A large number of books have been put on the market, and readily purchased by our eager reading public. The prospects of the literary world give promise for a much better time than publishers have experienced of late years.

The movement in favor of the higher technical education of printers has made marked progress during the year, the most important towns having one, and in some cases several, classes in earnest working order. Printers see clearly that the immediate future will expect much more of them intellectually, and have shown themselves quite eager to acquire a thorough knowledge of the art if they are presented with an opportunity, and consequently be able to hold their own in the time that is coming. Apprentices are especially anxious to reap the benefits of these useful organizations. The reproach as to the superior technical knowledge of continental workmen, which has for so long been held glaringly before members of the craft, bids fair to be soon withdrawn.

Female printers are more or less a rarity in England, but it is estimated that 4,500 members of the other sex owe their livelihood to the calling, which proves female labor to be increasing.

It is rumored in London that a gentleman of great wealth contemplates starting a rival newspaper to the *Times*.

An unsuccessful attempt has been made to introduce the phonograph as evidence in the criminal court. The judges refuse to accept it.

It is reported that the proprietors of the New York *Herald* have purchased large premises in London, with the intention of starting a morning daily, on similar lines to the Paris *Herald*.

Journalism is becoming quite a fashionable feminine amusement in England; though that idea has for so long been viewed with scorn, innumerable titled ladies now add substantially to their income by its pursuit. It is not improbable that women will have the sole control of one or two eminent papers in the near future.

All British journalists feel much elated at the success of the newspaper libel bill, which, in spite of considerable opposition, has just become law. This measure makes it possible to publish any information or criticism of matters or individuals, within reasonable limits, which can be proved to be for the "benefit of the public."

"Hansard's," who for the past half century reported and supplied printed reports of the proceedings in the legislature, have been supplanted. An entirely new arrangement is now in force, to which the sum of £5,000 per annum is allotted to meet probable expenses. Messrs. Macrae, Curtis & Co. have secured the new contract for this work in competition with five other firms.

Mr. George Routledge, head of the well-known publishing firm, has just passed away. He started to face the world in very low

circumstances, but, owing to his perseverance, he succeeded in entirely revolutionizing the demand for cheap, healthy literature. The death is also announced of Mr. William Rivington, of the firm of Gilbert & Rivington, famous throughout the world for its oriental and classical work; indeed, this enterprising firm have appliances for printing no less than 120 different languages.

A successful "penny dreadful" has just changed hands in London at the unprecedented high figure of £30,000.

The popularity of the typewriter is in the ascendant. Though it has been long before the country—this useful nineteenth century requisite being viewed with much suspicion by our merchants and those who have to do with quill-driving—the instrument is at last being freely imported from the United States, and all first-rate firms consider its possession a necessity. An exhibition of the "Remington" typewriter has recently been held, representing the various stages of evolution the instrument has undergone since its inception twenty years ago. A typewriting contest took place in London a week ago, and the highest rate of speed attained was seventy-nine words per minute, over twenty words per minute slower than the best American writer.

The publishers of the English translation of M. Zola's novels have been mulcted in heavy penalties, and the circulation of the books entirely suspended.

The great political trial of modern times is the "Parnell Commission," which fills the newspapers, and will result either in a great triumph or a severe and costly defeat for our leading journal. The trial is estimated to cost three guineas a minute, the calculation including the whole expenses of all parties concerned. It is probable that the trial will last for still another month.

A curious sign of altered public taste is seen in the extraordinary want of interest excited this year by the Christmas numbers of the various illustrated periodicals. Though the proprietors have exhibited a large amount of liberality and enterprise, they have entirely failed to secure the interest of the public, owing, it is assumed, to the immense number launched forth during recent years. This state of things has resulted in a great loss to the trade.

A new small cylinder press has just been put before the trade, upon which it is possible to run 3,000 per hour with ease.

It is thought in England that the international American copyright bill will not become a law. The feeling of printers is strongly against it, whatever that of authors may be; they fear its adoption will tend to change the center of the English-speaking world from London to New York, owing to certain unsatisfactory provisions contained in the bill, which would decidedly give typos of the new world a great advantage over their brethren in Europe.

"IMPRIMEUR."

CELEBRATING FRANKLIN'S BIRTHDAY.

To the Editor:

Philadelphia, February 5, 1889.

The Philadelphia Typothetæ honored Franklin's birthday by holding a reception in the rooms of the Penn Club, on the evening of January 17. As a memento of the event, a small souvenir book, entitled, "Benjamin Franklin as a Printer," which was reprinted from the "History of Printing in America," by Isaiah Thomas, edition of 1810, was presented to each guest.

The president of the Typothetæ, Colonel Clayton McMichael, editor of the North American, made an address, in which he alluded to the "great statesman, great philosopher and great printer," and in which he mentioned the objects and benefits of the Typothetæ association, the other officers of which are J. R. McFetridge, first vice-president; William H. Hoskins, second vice-president; John W. Wallace, recording secretary; W. M. Patton, corresponding secretary, and William B. MacKellar, treasurer.

Among the printers, publishers, typefounders and others present, were Eugene Mundy, Harry P. Stern, Nathan Billstein, Louis E. Levy, H. L. Taggart, Oliver Braden, Henry S. Morais, J. R. Jones, M. F. Bennman, William F. Geddis, Jr., Edward H. Hentz, George H. Buchanan, P. Garrett, George W. Allen,

J. P. Witherow, George Brooks, George S. Ferguson, Irwin N. Megargee, J. Lonabaugh and Joseph Wright.

The initial number of the *Princeton College Bulletin* has appeared. It is the official bulletin of the college, and is edited by President Patton. Several of the leading professors of the institution are contributors. It is a quarto magazine of about fifty pages. It contains, besides information about the college, scientific and philosophical papers from the professors. It will be a quarterly.

Another new weekly, called the *American Citizen*, has just presented itself to the public. It announces that it will combat ecclesiastical interference with our public schools, and advocates, among other things, commercial union with Canada and suffrage to women on temperance and school matters.

The *Upholsterer* is a new trade journal, edited by C. R. Clifford, formerly of the Philadelphia *Carpet Trade*. The first number, which has just been issued, is remarkably handsome, being clearly printed and tastefully illustrated.

Philadelphia Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 4, held a reunion and gave a banquet in commemoration of the anniversary of the birth of Philadelphia's master printer, Benjamin Franklin. Covers were laid for 140; a number of the masters or employers have been invited. Charles Gamewell, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, presided, he opening the speech-making by remarking, "The reputation established by our body is so well and favorably known that it is almost unnecessary for any introductory. Whatever may be the character of an organization it is well that the social features should be encouraged. This event is one which we looked forward to with much pleasure, and those in charge have endeavored that it should be the same marked success as former occasions."

President Con. Stout responded to the toast of "Pressmen's Union No. 4," in an appropriate manner, referring to the elevated place now being held by the union among organizations of its kind, and of its character and steady growth, there being a membership of 180 in good standing in the union.

The associate editor of the Washington (D. C.) Craftsman, August Donath, responded to the toast of the "International Typographical Union."

In response to the toast, "The Day we Celebrate," William J. Adams remarked, "Benjamin Franklin, the typical American of his time, was indeed a man to be honored among men, and more especially among printers, for of all the honors he ever received none appeared so fitting or so pleasing to him as to be known as 'Franklin the printer.' Franklin, as a young man, might very well be styled a Jack-of-all-trades; but, unlike one who comes within the ordinary meaning of the term, he was at least a master printer, for, while we discern him a useful man around the office, his labor evinced ability of the highest character. Franklin regretted the follies and indiscretions of his youth, though he makes no attempt to hide his faults, but warns young men to beware of the evil temptations that strew their path through life. And, take Franklin's life as a whole, his example is worthy of emulation, and his standard should have a good following."

A. M. Dewey, editor of the *Journal of United Labor*, replied to "Organized Labor." He dwelt upon the benefits of organization generally, and of printing crafts, pressmen and printers in particular. The speaker mentioned Franklin's discovery and utilization of electricity, and the progress in that direction made since his time.

Eugene Madden happily responded to the toast of "Typographical Union No. 2."

"Our Employers" was replied to by Messrs. George W. Gibbons and Daniel J. Gallagher. The "Childs-Drexel Fund" was responded to by James J. Daily, treasurer of the fund. Remarks were also made by Thomas Harrison and William F. Fell. Excellent recitations and songs were rendered by the members and their guests. The Committee of Arrangements were Charles Gamewell, chairman; William J. Adams, James Hennessey, Charles Griffith, Martin Bowes, Thomas Kelley and John Callahan.

The Lucknow Paper Mill, located at Bridgeton, New Jersey, which ceased operations in December, on account of financial

troubles, has resumed. The proprietor, Walter Moorhouse, has formed a co-partnership with J. I. Lenhart, of Philadelphia, and the new firm will manufacture and deal in paper and paper stock. They have opened a business office at No. 18 Decatur street.

The partnership between A. B. Bayliss and John D. Whaley, trading as the Bayliss Printing House, has been discontinued. John D. Whaley will continue the business, under his name, at No. 510 Minor street.

The death of the Princeton Review exhibits, to a striking degree, the difficulty of establishing a new periodical successfully nowadays. This venture was backed with ample capital and pretty much the whole of Princeton College, yet it succeeded in expending \$5,000 a year, or more, during the three years of its existence, and died so quietly that few people were aware of its end. The Princeton Review was published by Professor Libbey for many years at a great loss, and the new one, with all the energy and push put into it, has succeeded no better. J. B. Lippincott, of the old J. B. Lippincott Company, of Philadelphia, used to say, "Some people keep fast horses, others steam yachts, but my little extravagance is keeping a magazine. It costs about as much as a yacht, but I take more pleasure in it." The promoters of the new Princeton Review evidently did not regard the publishing of a periodical as an altogether pleasant pastime.

The old Philadelphia Inquirer, which has been published many years by W. W. Harding, is to undergo a change. James Elverson, of Saturday Night and Golden Days, will be president of the new company soon to be chartered as the "Philadelphia Inquirer Publishing Company." W. W. Harding, the present proprietor of the paper, will retain an interest, and Colonel J. H. Lambert, of the Press, who is to be chief editor, and W. W. Galluf, of Baltimore, will be stockholders. J. H. Heustis, of the Times, is to be managing editor, and it is said the office force will be entirely reorganized and improved, and a new plant, with perfecting presses, will be purchased as soon as possible.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM DENVER.

To the Editor:

DENVER, February 2, 1889.

Removed from the *dolce far niente* of a soft sit to a mercury-inthe-bulb realization of something tangible in free land and singletax theories, there is at least a sentiment of independence in being able to mount an old hobby on the day-shift. The ex-government printer speaks of Drake's with the same terms of endearment that the graduate of West Point alludes to Benny Havens. The boy, or middy, has the same reverential regard for his first ship in after life that animates the matron as she reverts to her graduating dress. While not the return of a prodigal to the fatted calf, it is the renewal of the journey of life in search of fat—vegetable, animal or mineral—the first love, as it were, of a typo.

There is much of the realistic in an attempt to get there before time is called on a January morning for one who had held a biennial post without standing a morning watch. After a lightning toilet, a short-take breakfast, there is a novel pleasure in being once more a little late for the street car. How vividly reappears the scene of many a stealthy, fruitless attempt to reach the coatrack without attracting the attention of Rider Haggard's unwritten Him, who rules a czar in his realm, and is feared more than the devil. Then can be witnessed the precursor of the crack of doomthe break of day-by those whose slumbers have been badly broken by bad breaks. Now restored are the poetic beauties of the birth of glorious morn-the chromatic press copy of the resplendent east, the glinting rays of an emerald sun-burst tinging the floating, fleecy clouds which form an illusive vail-fascinator, half-concealing the snowy crests of the main range as they receive the matutinal salute of the king of day, who bids the world awake. Then the golden hues adorn the verdant tints of Nature's garb, timber-line décolletté. The treasure-box of memory is open; the jewels and precious stones of the orient of youth are exposed, revealing the old oaken bucket, the gourd by the spring; and the music in lifting an old, rusty latch is followed by the busy hum of chapel hummers, as they expose in the box a copy of Poe's poem

of "The Bells," and remark that nine hours constitute a day's work in Denver. The quick step of the go-as-you-please pedestrian of necessity ceases at the case, leaving the serious reflection of "what might have been" had the election returns been different.

Trite, yet apropos. While the metaphorical simmer and bubble that annually agitate the election cauldrons of local typo unions and quicken latent ambition and hope are now seen on the surface, incantation cannot dispel a dread of the ides of March. The patriarchs may lead their Isaacs to the altar, yet the uncertain voters furnish the fagots, i. e., delegates for Denver. The sacrifice should be chosen as of old. The first of the fruits and flocks (special reference to flocks not entertained) should be sent to the foot of the mountain, that the decalogue taken therefrom may be acceptable to all the tribes, even unto Philadelphos and Tacoma. The caravan from the East should be composed of wise men, that they may direct the council of Arapahoe. Chipeta will furnish her wickiup from the streams, mountains and plains wherewith to refresh the weary pilgrims. The gathering of the tribes will be great. The braves will not hunt in vain for the feast. Monte and wild stallion are on the range, and their trail may be found. The signal fires of Manitou burn brightly to guide into the pass (Pass A l'Outre for the Crescent). Lo and Logan may greet the last of the Aztecs, while Colorow tarries in the happy hunting grounds. The mound builders and cliff dwellers will lend age to the green corn dance and tarantula test. Minnehaha and Minnetonka will lave the tenderfeet. A Pocahontas welcome awaits the young brave Not-Afraid-of-his-Mouth, so long as he listens to the words of wisdom spoken by Think-a-Heap. The big chief of the mountains has extended the boundaries of his corral, and there are blankets and robes for all. Ugh!

Evidently there is an election at hand. Already the shoulders of good men and true are thrown back that the mantle may be placed. Four-line-pica aspirants now deplore the festive features and social attachments of International Typographical Union conventions, pronouncing them demoralizing and productive of loss of time which should be devoted to legislation. They would have their admirers and others believe that a first-water Daniel had come. That campaign card has nothing novel or winning on its face. It has proved successful for many in the past; still, among the long list of permanent members of the International Typographical Union, deponent is unable to select a single shining example of one who refused to enjoy a carriage ride, excursion or banquet in order to express his disapprobation. There are several on record with resolutions conveying an ardent desire for succeeding conventions to be conducted on an austerian plan.

Candor compels plaintiff to admit preference for annual sessions of the International Typographical Union, with sufficient of good-fellowship surrounding the daily meetings to relieve the brain and throat. The precedents in church, state and civil life are in favor of social courtesies. The delegates who may be elected to attend the Denver convention can safely promise their constituents in advance that they will devote the entire time for business—some other session. On return to their respective homes, they may safely attach the blame to Denver union and her committee of arrangements, who know how it is themselves. From a glance over the long list of permanent members, the thought comes of the great good that might be secured for the craft of the nation if an annual gathering of all might be had, if only for social reunion.

The members of the Denver committee of arrangements are discussing the advisability of having a number of ladies on the reception committee, as advices indicate a large representation of the fair sex with the delegates, ex-delegates and visitors.

There appears to be more interest manifested in Denver in the personnel of the reception committee than in that of the officers and delegates to be elected. Strange to relate, at present date there is not a pronounced candidate for delegate in the field, out of a membership of over three hundred. This can only be accounted for as follows: A dark-horse candidate was the winner

on the third ballot last year, and there is a concealed desire to enter as shady equines this time, or else the delegate timber prefers to represent abroad, where the critical eyes of constituents will not scan the board.

A delegate-at-large, lately arrived, having secured quarters in advance, is now coaching members of the union as to improved methods of entertaining. He appears to have had experience at several sessions, and claims to be up in union politics. The following was furnished by him to one of Denver's popular members, who refused to take advantages to be derived from the effusion:

In the hands of my friends,
I have entered the race
For delegate honor that ends
In free-for-all struggle for place.
I'm in on a track leading west;
Pure business—not pleasure for me;
Let's send of our statesmen the best.
Thus modest my candidacy.

"Reward is for merit," I claim;
And "Knowledge is power," I vow;
Your suffrage I seek, just the same—
The crown only fitting my brow.
A statesman from far away back,
With voice of the P. Henry brand;
Up in lore of an art that is black;
On friendship I'm strong—here's my hand.

A reliable voter, you know;
And long in the ways that are dark,
On combines and slates I'm not slow.
My rival is only a mark.
For one term and short, I will make
"Rotation in office," my cry;
I'll preach, yet not practice the fake—
A Joe-Dandy candidate—sly.

Our laws are defective, I ween; Our treasure not safe in its sack; My plans will in Denver be seen. An economy racket I'll back. Every line of our code I'll revamp; With strike-funds to meet every case; A relief clause to suit every—camp. I've the pole, and am setting the pace.

"Have something with me," while we chat.

"Yes, call up your friend!" it's my way.
Your pard has a card, and all that—
He's not the sub-candidate? Say!

Colorado Springs, Leadville and Aspen unions are desirous of having a visit from the typographical solons and their friends in June, and correspondence to that end has been received by the local committee.

It has been asserted that some of the unions at extreme points in the East will not send full delegations, owing to distance. Denver ex-delegates claim to have trustworthy advices to the contrary, and state that our visitors will number five hundred as it is much easier to reach Denver from Boston or Quebec than it is to journey to Boston or Quebec from Denver. Financially, this is correct—and Denver manages to send a full delegation every time—full as to quota only.

Denver union mourns the loss of John B. Robinson, one of her most popular young members, who died on Tuesday morning. January 29, of heart disease. He had just finished his night's work on the Rocky Mountain News, and in company with two of his fellow typos had gone into a restaurant for a morning lunch. when the Great Foreman called time. "Robby," as he was generally styled by all, was a general favorite with every member of the craft, and the news of his sudden departure spread gloom in every chapel. He was a Canadian by birth - his relatives still residing in London, Ontario - and a young man of fine ability as a printer, genial and generous with all. He had been a resident of Denver about four years. The esteem in which he was held was evidenced by the floral tributes from the News and other chapels and the attendance of members of No. 49 and K. of P. No. 45 at the funeral services, which were held Thursday afternoon. His remains were forwarded to his relatives. J. D. V.

FROM H. G. BISHOP.*

To the Editor :

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10, 1889.

You will, no doubt, be glad to hear from me, and to learn something of where I am and what I am doing. You may remember that in a recent letter I told you I was thinking of taking a two or three weeks' trip through the South for the benefit of my health, which had run down, owing to an extra heavy year's work. Well, I left Albany last Friday week (November 30) and went to New York stopping at a couple of places on my way down.

I stayed two days in that city visiting a few old friends and making inquiries as to the state of trade and other matters pertaining to the printing business. I spent a pleasant half hour with Mr. Theodore L. De Vinne, who was very free in expressing his views on several important subjects. His ideas on the apprenticeship system you already know, and have commented upon in the pages of The Inland Printer.

On one point he was very outspoken, namely, the probability of typesetting machines being soon in such a state of perfection as to supersede the manual labor of compositors who work on straightforward composition, and in this I think he is right. It therefore behooves every man who wishes to hold his own to make himself acquainted with something else than lifting types. Either he must learn the other and more important branches of his business or find some employment outside of the printing business.

I went from New York to Philadelphia. It was my second visit to that city, and whereas, on the first visit I was very well pleased, on my second visit I was extremely delighted. The grand public buildings of Philadelphia are not only a credit to that city but to the whole United States. Of course, we know that in comparison with the go-ahead style of Chicago business houses those in Philadelphia are somewhat slow, yet it is quite possible that in some respects the former might well take a few lessons from the latter

However, printing is my subject, so let me return to that more particularly. I found a good many prosperous and lively printing businesses. Of course, there were plenty of the one-horse, bobtail affairs that are not worthy of the name of printing offices, and some of these filled me with very unpleasant feelings. One, in particular, I will mention. I noticed a small new-looking sign announcing that so-and-so, a job printer, carried on business on the second floor. So I went upstairs and found a back room about twelve feet square, with three feet of it partitioned off to give the idea of a separate business office. As I entered I heard a press running, but when the proprietor came forward, on hearing the door open, I noticed that the press stopped, so I concluded that it was he who had been running the press. And I was not mistaken, for I was invited in to talk while he went on with his work

He was running a small bag for retailing cigars in, and I suppose the price paid for such work would not be more than 25 cents a thousand. He was working in a black frock coat (for the purpose, I suppose, of being ready to see any customers who might come in), and looked to be an intelligent, respectable man. I cannot describe the mingled feelings of pity and disgust that filled my mind as I looked at that man kicking a press and earning at most about \$2 a day, whereas, if he knew anything at all about the business he might have been earning \$16 or \$18 a week as a journeyman. Such men not only injure themselves, but also do harm to every legitimate printing business in the city.

I called at the well-known Lippincott establishment, where I was well received, and where The Inland Printer is well appreciated. I had quite a long talk with Mr. J. B. Lippincott, Jr., who has charge of the printing department of their large business. He gave me an introduction to the gentleman in charge of the two composing rooms, Mr. McMeeney, who is a thorough printer as well as a thorough gentleman. After a very pleasant conversation with this gentleman I went around among the compositors and made a few new friends for our journal.

I visited at least fifty offices, large and small (though mostly small), and found that wherever The Inland Printer was known it was highly appreciated.

While speaking of Philadelphia, I must not forget to mention a subject that I took a good deal of interest in, and in which I endeavored to interest others. A Mr. Williamson, of that city, has recently placed the sum of \$5,000,000 in the hands of a committee for the establishment of a school of industry for boys. He has also promised to supplement it with another \$7,000,000 (making \$12,000,000 in all) if the project is rightly taken hold of and managed properly. Now, it occurred to me that it would be a good thing if, among the other trades that are to be taught in that institution, printing should find a place. And here let me say that whereas Mr. Williamson's own personal idea seemed to be that the boys should be kept at work till they became men - that is, till they reached the age of twenty or twenty-one - some of his advisers undertook to suggest that the boys should leave the institution as soon as they had learned sufficient of any one branch of trade to enable them to earn their own living. Now, I think there can be no doubt in the minds of practical men that Mr. Williamson's own idea is the more correct one. There are too many half-taught youths in every trade at present, and it would be better for them and all concerned if they could be kept till they were worthy the name of journeymen. I talked this whole matter over with Mr. DeVinne and also with Mr. Appleton, and trust the result will be their suggesting to Mr. Williamson the advisability of giving printing a place in the studies, and that the boys will be kept in training

I then left Philadelphia for Baltimore, and began to feel that my trip South had begun. But I found very little in the latter city to distinguish it from the cities of the North. In fact, I must say that I was rather disappointed in my first Southern city. I had always heard that Philadelphia was a slow place. But Baltimore! Oh, my! wasn't it slow, and quiet, and dull! The printing business appeared to be particularly low down, and the printers almost despondent. It seemed to me that this arose from two causes; First, that trade generally was very bad; and secondly, that there were twice as many printing businesses as the city could support. There were some few offices that appeared to have a little life in them, but the great majority were in the last stages of consumption. However, I managed to get four or five new subscribers, and flatter myself that I fanned a little life into the smouldering embers.

Why is it that so many men will rush into business for themselves when they see all around them so many examples of the folly of so doing? I suppose that in most cases it is the desire to be one's own boss! Fatal mistake! A journeyman has more money, more liberty, more time to himself and much less anxiety and trouble than a man who is trying to run a small business in such a crowded field.

But I am now in the city of Washington, where I expect to find plenty to occupy my attention for a few days, so I will close this letter, and shall hope to tell you all I can about Washington in my next.

Sincerely yours, H. G. BISHOP.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. M. H., Eau Claire, Wisconsin, writes: There is a dispute in the office as to which is the proper side of a letterhead to be tabbed, provided it is tabbed on top and one side. Please decide the question for us.

Answer.—There is no absolute rule. The custom, however, is to tab the left side. Why, we cannot say, unless it is supposed that as a letter is written from left to right the sheet may be more quickly separated from the left than from the right, though we do not agree with this opinion, because the right corner of the sheet is much more apt to curl than the left. But there is no need to tab either side, as with care, the tabbing of the head is sufficient.

The London (Eng.) Society of Compositors has a membership of 7,125, the increase during the year being 440. It is reported that the year has been fairly prosperous.

^{*}Note.—This communication should have appeared in the January issue,—(EDITOR.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

UNVAILING A STATUE OF FRANKLIN.

BY W. H. BUSHNELL.

N Thursday, January 17, 1889, there was unvailed in the city of Washington, D. C., a statue of Benjamin Franklin.

The place was most appropriate, the absence of pomp and ceremony fittingly in concord with the tastes and character of the man whose name and fame were to be perpetuated.

The withdrawing of an American flag by the hand of Mrs. M. W. Emory (nee Bache), the widow of General William H. Emory, and greatgranddaughter of Franklin, was all. There was no laudatory oration: no ambitious poem; no martial music; no cheering, waving of hats and clapping of hands, but the silence and reverence appropriate to the simplicity of manners and severe grandeur of the man.

At precisely ten o'clock, upon the one hundred and eightythird anniversary of Benjamin Franklin's birth, Mrs. Emory, accompanied by her two daughters and her nephew, General Duncan S. Walker (the three being greatgreat - grandchildren), and in a severe rainstorm, pulled the cord, and the statue was given to the admiring and appreciative eyes of the public. But immediately, and as if heaven smiled in benediction, the sun burst through the clouds, and lovingly shone upon the earth.

The statue, chiseled from the purest and whitest of Carrara marble, selected with great care, and imported especially for the purpose, is of heroic size. It stands eight feet and six

inches from foot to crown; the pedestal, of Massachusetts granite, eleven feet two inches above the level of the street, making the entire height of the whole nineteen feet and eight inches. It was erected at the junction of Pennsylvania avenue, D and Tenth

street (a special act of congress authorizing), and an open and conspicuous place—as much so as could be found between the White House and Capitol.

The statue was designed by the same artist as the one in Printing House Square, New York City, Mr. Ernst Plassman; is

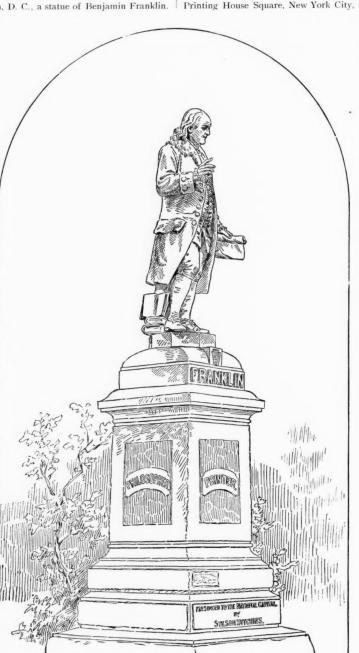
as somewhat reminder of that, though essentially different, and pronounced by competent judges a decided improvement, the general effect more pleasing, more characteristic, and clearly demonstrating the superiority of marble over bronze for fine delineation of expression and revelation of character.

From the carefully and patiently wrought model, with keen appreciation and enthusiastic labor, Mr. Jacques Jouvenal chiseled the marble into lifelike semblance, guided and encouraged by the generous donor, whose heart, equally with his purse, had for five years been in the work.

The statue weighs about two tons, was cut from a stone weighing eleven tons, and is said to have been the largest ever imported.

The right hand of the colossal figure is half raised; the left held a roll of manuscript partially opened; by the side of the right foot is a pile of books, and leaning against them an open one, as if laid down after reference. The coat-a carefully reproduced copy of one known to have been worn by Franklin when he appeared before the Court of France, at Versailles, on occasion of the ratification of the treaty between that country and the United States. following the recognition of the republic by Great Britain-has the fac simile of a fur

collar and cuffs. The weight of the body rests upon the left leg, the right being in an easy attitude, with slight bending of the knee. The main plinth of the pedestal has four sides, on which are inscribed in raised letters, "Printer, Philosopher, Patriot, Philanthropist," and



upon the south side and directly under the base of the statue is the name, ever to be remembered and revered—"Franklin."

The pedestal was designed and executed by Mr. J. F. Manning, a Washington stone artist of more than ordinary ability and celebrity, and has an estimated weight of ten tons. The most rigid scrutiny fails to detect either flaw or stain in statue or pedestal, so careful were the selection and workmanship. In one corner of the large stone is imbedded a bronze plate, bearing the following inscription:

ERECTED JANUARY 17, 1889.

Ernst Plassman, Designer.

Jacques Jouvenal, Sculptor.

J. F. Manning, Designer of Pedestal.

Commissioners of the District of Columbia :
W. B. Webb, S. E. Wheatley,
C. W. Raymond.

The donor of the statue was Mr. Stilson Hutchins, formerly of the Washington *Post*, well known throughout the country as one of the most liberal, energetic and successful of newspaper men. And this, the crowning act of his journalistic life, must forever endear



him, not only to all craftsmen, but to all lovers of a character that stands out in bold relief as the true founder of American journalism—"the creator of periodical and newspaper—as the instructor of the people."

Perfectly comprehending the character of the man the world was forced to respect—that he stood side by side and co-equal with Washington in the struggle for independence and right; that he was above petty jealousy and false ambition; despised ostentation and never bent the knee in homage to royalty—Mr. Hutchins declined all suggestions of parade and (as he plainly put it) "fuss," and carried out his plans of simplicity to the end.

When Horace Greeley was called upon to speak at the unvailing of the statue in New York City, he said, "Do you ask me to sum up the character of Franklin in the fewest words that will serve me? I love and revere him as a journeyman printer who was frugal and didn't drink; a parvenu who rose from want to competency, from obscurity to fame, without losing his head; a statesman who did not crucify mankind with long-winded documents or speeches; a diplomatist who did not intrigue; a philosopher who never bored; an officer who did not steal."

Such, without doubt, would have been the expressed sentiments of Mr. Hutchins had he uttered them, and would have shadowed

the opinion of the character, as the statue does the physical, of the man his liberal outlay has honored above others and for which not only Washington but the country and the craft should ever hold him in grateful remembrance.

In this connection it is eminently proper to give a brief résumé of the life of the man whose name and stalwart figure have been thus perpetuated to the ages.

The earliest information to be obtained of the family is of their being settled upon a freehold estate in the village of Ecton, in Northamptonshire, England, about three hundred and fifty years since—the eldest sons generally being blacksmiths. They were, as our Franklin himself wrote, "of the reformed religion, and, through the reign of Mary, sometimes in danger of persecution."

Josias and Abiah his wife, the parents of Benjamin Franklin, emigrated to Boston, Massachusetts, where, upon January 17, 1706, the latter was born, being the fifteenth of seventeen children. The parents died respectively at the ages of 87 and 85, and the son caused to be placed over their graves a memorial stone telling of their virtues at considerable length and closing with these lines:

He was pious and prudent,
She discreet and virtuous.
Their youngest son, from a sentiment of filial duty, consecrates
This stone
To their memory.

The father was a tallow chandler and soap boiler. The son Benjamin was intended for the ministry. Circumstances preventing, he was for a couple of years employed "in cutting wicks and filling molds"; desired to become a sailor, and at last was bound as an apprentice to his brother, who had learned the "trade of printing" in London and settled in Boston. For having dared to write and publish some of his own ideas, Benjamin was "severely lectured for his presumption and treated with great severity," and without question (as he subsequently asserted) "this harsh and tyrannical treatment impressed him with the aversion to arbitrary power which stuck to him through life."

Leaving Boston he journeyed to New York, and, not finding employment, to Philadelphia, a poor wanderer of whom Brissot de Warville wrote: "Who would have dreamed of his becoming one of the legislators of America, the ornament of the New World, the pride of modern philosophy?"

From Philadelphia, lured by false promises, Franklin departed for London and (1725) found employment in "Palmer's printing office." Eighteen months later he returned to America, a clerk on a salary of £50 per annum. His employer dying, he resumed stick and rule, and, with a young man by the name of Meredith, published a paper, supplementing his income by the sale of books and stationery, and distinguishing himself as a political writer.

In 1732 "Poor Richard's Almanac" was first given to the world, and Franklin, with others, originated the "Library Company." At the age of twenty-seven he mastered Spanish, French and Italian and commenced the study of Latin. In 1741 he started the "General Magazine and Historical Chronicle," and the following year invented the stove that still bears his name. In 1746 he witnessed (in Boston) some experiments in electricity, and soon acquired dexterity in the use that made him world-famous. He was the first who "fired gunpowder, gave magnetism to needles of steel, melted metals and killed animals of considerable size, by means of electricity."

In 1751 he was appointed deputy postmaster-general, and vastly improved the system of transportation of mails; advanced large sums from his private purse to assist General Braddock; when his defeat was ascertained, introduced a bill establishing a volunteer militia, accepted a commission as commander, raised a corps of 560 men, and went through a laborious campaign.

In 1757 "Colonel Franklin" visited England to settle "an unpleasant dispute," in which Pennsylvania was a party. While there the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford, those in Scotland, and was elected a fellow of the Royal Society.

In 1762 he returned to America, hoping for rest. He was disappointed. New difficulties having arisen between the "province

and proprietaries," he was again forced into active service. While abroad (February 3, 1766) he displayed so "much firmness, readiness and epigrammatic simplicity of manners, and information so much to the point on subjects of commerce, policy of government, finance, etc., his precision of language was so remarkable, that the repeal (taxation of the colonies) became inevitable." In this connection Chatham eulogized him as "one whom Europe held in high estimation for his knowledge and wisdom, who was an honor, not to the English nation only, but to human nature."

A little later Franklin returned again to his native land. He was enthusiastically received, elected a member of congress, exerted all his influence in favor of the Declaration of Independence and was one of its signers. In 1776, supplies being necessary for the infant republic, he visited France as minister plenipotentiary, became (after the surrender of Burgoyne) in high favor at court, was sought in society and "became extremely useful in forwarding the views of the government and obtaining supplies."

The treaty with France and the capture of Burgoyne changed the policy of England from coercion to reconciliation and to all questions propounded as to terms, the uniform answer of Franklin was, "Nothing but independence." In 1782 he earnestly pleaded to be recalled, but the request was refused. He continued to reside in Paris for about five years, where his venerable age, his simplicity of manners, his scientific reputation, the ease, gaiety and richness of his conversation all contributed to render him an object of admiration to courtiers, fashionable ladies and savants. Upon his return to Philadelphia, and after having served his country for fifty-three years, he filled the office of president of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was a delegate to the federal convention of 1787, and approved the constitution thus formed.

Dr. Franklin died April 17, 1790, with his faculties unimpaired, and lies buried at the corner of Arch and Fifth streets, Philadelphia, by the side of his wife.

Imperfect as this sketch necessarily is, sufficient is shown of the life and character of Franklin to account for the mourning at his decease and the honor paid to his memory even at this late day. It was his great pride to be considered a printer; his example and precepts are a sacred legacy to the craft, and it is very much to be feared that "Nature, the vicar of the Almighty Lord," will never permit the world "to look upon his like again."

The thanks of the writer are most cordially given to Mr. West, of the Washington *Daily Post*, for his courtesy and use of the cuts illustrating this article.

THE SUCCESSFUL FOREMAN.

In an office where there is plenty of work at fair prices, it depends chiefly on the foreman whether there is profit or loss in the job composing room.

To arrange the work so that it will move along quickly and smoothly; to get the best results from each workman; to see that plenty of material is available at all times for the work in hand, and that no delays are occasioned through lack of material; to see that every minute of time is properly accounted for and charged to the office or the work in hand; to see that each compositor does his work by the most direct and workmanlike methods; to suggest styles; to prevent botchwork and waste of material; and in every way secure the greatest output each day, are among the duties of the foreman. They require ceaseless viligance on his part, and if he properly attends to all of them his position will be full of hard work and conscientious anxiety.

The best workman does not necessarily make the best foreman, but to be a complete success it is essential that the foreman be an expert printer, capable of dictating the style of every job done, and of showing a compositor how to do his work most expeditiously — for a great deal of time is lost by not knowing how to start on a job. An expert foreman will quickly stamp his ideas of style on the work passing through his department, and will certainly not hazard his reputation by allowing any work to pass without his personal supervision. To be a success, if he is otherwise capable,

the foreman should have full power to engage and discharge his help, and should be the best judge of all matters within his department, especially of its needs in the way of material, and should insist on his requisitions for material or tools being honored. Many employers hamper their foreman by depriving them of proper authority, and no really competent foreman can undertake to run his room profitably or satisfactorily with insufficient facilities. A good foreman will surround himself with first-class help, and in the selection of assistants all personal feeling or preferences should be subordinated to respect for the capacity of the men. We have known men who were promoted to foremenships to fail simply because they could not refuse the importunities of old chums for employment. No man who does not conscientiously and energetically do his best for his employer can be called first-class.—

British Printer.

CASTING OFF.

Mr. Arthur Oldfield, of Birmingham, England, under the caption of "How to Prepare for the City and Guilds Examinations in Typography," is publishing in the *Printers' Register* answers to various questions for the benefit of those who desire to prepare themselves for examination, but who are unable to attend any of the classes now being held in various parts of Great Britain, and the first question is as follows:

"Suppose a manuscript to consist of 26,000 words, each word to average 5 letters, about how many pages would it make in pica type, the size of page being 20 ems pica wide, and 33 clear lines long?

"Here a difficulty may be experienced as to the exact requirements of the question. Does the 33 clear lines long include white lines or only reading matter? Taking the wording of the question, '33 clear lines long,' it would seem to imply matter only, or it would have stated 'including head and white lines.' Arguing the matter still further, we might say that, in actual experience, in casting off the number of pages a certain amount of manuscript would make, we should reckon each page as having a certain number of lines of type, without thinking of or taking into account the head and white lines, because they have nothing to do with the actual matter. Again, if an estimate were asked for of a work of a certain number of pages, each page to contain a certain number of lines, we should count only the lines of matter, and in giving such estimate as to the number of pages the manuscript would make, we should not take heads and whites into account at all. The question really takes the form of a person asking for an estimate as to the number of pages a manuscript containing a certain number of words will make. Otherwise it would have more the appearance of a catch question. In teaching, I have always held that heads and whites were not taken into account at all in this and the following question, but that in answering the questions it would be well to state 'without reckoning head and white lines.' It may be said that the second question would necessitate the addition of the heads and whites. As to that there may be difference of opinion, but I should say no. In the first place, the question does not lead to that, but simply asks for the wages value of 16 of the previous pages, that is, 16 pages as stated (without head and white

"Returning to the question itself, which by a little variation might be made much more difficult, we will first deal with it as it is, and afterward explain how any variation or change in the manner of putting may be met. Care must be taken to note, in answering this question, that space must be allowed for after each of the 26,000 words. In ordinary matter it will be sufficient to allow an en quad for space, but in leaded matter rather more, say one-fourth the total number of letters. The answer would be as follows: Multiply the number of words in the manuscript (26,000) by 6 (allowing 5 ends for each word and 1 for space), and divide the product by the number of ens in the given pages, which will be obtained by multiplying the number of lines in depth (33) by the number of ens in the width (40 or 1,320), worked out as follows: Multiply 26,000 by 6, and divide the product by 1,320, the answer being 118 pages and a fraction, say 119 pages."

Marder, Luse & Co., Type Founders, Chicago.

PATENTED OCTOBER 9, 1888. TRINAL.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANCEABLE TYPE BODIES.

8A.

Paragon (20 Point).

\$3.65

७THIRTIETH OF MAY

4A, \$4.40

Double Great Primer (36 Point).

Initials, 3A, \$2.60

TRIUMPHS PRINTERS DELIGHT CDEFGH

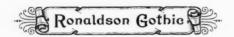
6A, \$4.25

Double English (28 Point).

Initials, 4A, \$2.10

→ARTISTIG ← DURABLE →← ORIGINAL JKLMLNPQ

SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.



REGISTERED, No. 114,768

24 Point Ronaldson Gothic.

EXPECTED MERRY-MAKING Frolicsome Youngsters and Patriarchs

6 POINT RONALDSON GOTHIC.

8 Point Ronaldson Gothic.

WELCOME AS FLOWERS IN SPRINGTIME Christmas Opportunities to Gladden the Face of Misfortune Delightful Reunion of Widely-Scattered Families 1234567890

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PLEASANT EXERTION Osculation beneath Mistletoe

10 Point Ronaldson Gothic. 28 A, 45 a, \$3.10 Furnished also on Long Primer Body.

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PERSONAL COMFORTS

DONATED BLESSINGS Table Redolent with Savory Odors Benevolent under Obligations

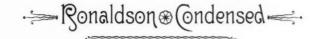
Bright EVENING Scene

The various sizes of the above series, caps or lower-case, may be justified with one another by using leads and quads of our Point System.

The MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., Philadelphia.

Shniedewend & bee (o., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

REGISTERED, No. 112,201. MECHANICAL PATENT. MAR. 31, 188





6 POINT RONALDSON CONDENSED.

8 POINT RONALDSON CONDENSED.

CONSTANTLY RISING IN PUBLIC APPRECIATION Excellence in Quality and Material

Honorable Dealing with the Entire World Untainted by Duplicity or Equivocation Fortune Crowning with Success the Deserving and Persevering 1234567890

SCIENTIFIC AND INVENTIVE INCONGRUITY Cherished Theories Suddenly Explode after Years of Implicit Credence Mechanical Appliances Ministering to Helplessness

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30 POINT ROYALDSON CONDENSED.

8 A. 113, Sait.

IMPORTANT PERSONAGE Boasting Mediocrity Invested with Authority

10 Point Ronaldson Condensed.

26 A. 52 a. \$2.55.

INTIMIDATE, TERRIFY & BROWBEAT

Manufacturers of Ghost Stories and Ungraceful Scarecrows Adapted for Farm, Office, and Household Purposes 1234567890

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Ronaldson Type Admired by Printers Everywhere Readers Treading on Enchanted Ground 1234567890

36 POINT RONALDSON CONDENSED.

SPACIOUS VAULTAGE Railroad Tunnels through Mountains

18 POINT RONALDSON CONDENSED.

14 A, 28 a, \$3.15.

24 Point Ronaldson Condensed.

LUXURY OF IDLENESS **Industry Enjoying Summer Pleasures** 1234567890

SOLEMN PROTEST **Monarchies Crossing Bayonets** 1234567890

: A, 8 a, \$5.00

CIRCUMSCRIBED Happiness amidst Tribulation

The Point Bodies may be justified with one another by using leads and quads of our Point System.

The Mackellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., Philadelphia.

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36 POINT SANSOM SCRIPT.

6 A, 30 a, \$15.00 30 a, Lower-case only, 8.70

Discontinuing Business

Umbrage Rushlight Manufacturing Company
No. 694-832 Glimmer Street.

Owing to the modern preference for petroleum, gas, and electricity, as the means of illumination, we are obliged to suspend dipping operations, but expect to resume as soon as the public needs our commodity.

Bargains now Offered

Goods can be Purchased for a mere Song

Rushes and Callow dirt Cheap.

Edgar Nebulous, Pres.

Sansom Script.

REGISTERED, No. 110,406.





18 POINT SANSOM SCRIPT.

10 A, 50 a, . . . \$0.30 50 a, Lower-case only, 5.75

Bonanza within easy Reach of the Enterprising
Formation of a new Company with very favorable Prospects
Dividends not less than a Hundred per Cent.

The demand for Rushlights having become universal, and the facilities we possess for their manufacture and distribution being above the average, we are forming a Company for that purpose. To a few of our most intimate friends we tender the privilege of coming in on the ground floor, with option of paying for the stock in monthly installments. Our capital has been fixed at \$964,158. Par value of shares, fifty dollars, I limited number can be had, if applied for at once, at eighty-five cents each

Neglect not the Opportunity of a Lifetime

Take at its Flood the Tide which will Doubtless lead to Fortune



24 Point Sanson Script.

to A. 50 a. . . . \$12.50 50 a. Lower-case only, 7.50

Announcement to Stockholders!

Sinews of War are Needed to Promote our Enterprises

Important Bulletin from Headquarters.

Urgent financial necessities have compelled the Directors to order an assessment on each share of capital stock of the Umbrage Rushlight Manufacturing Company, of \$286.93, payable on Thursday next, after which time all shares not having paid as above will be forfeited

Office in our Palatial Marble Building

Which will be Open at Sunsise for Reception of Cash.



8 POINT WIDE PEERLESS (Brevier)

12A 25a 10 POINT WIDE PEERLESS (Long Primer) \$2 35

LOOKING + AT + THE + SPHINX

Dreaming of Days that Now are Past

94 Worshipful Ancients 58

MERRY # MASKERS # Trip the Light Fantastic Toe

In Daintiest Step 43

10A 20a

12 POINT WIDE PEERLESS (2 line Nonp.)

\$2 50

HOURS OF UNALLOYED PLEASURES One Smile One Glance and Love had Bound Their Hearts And the Judge Looked Happy 86

6A 10a

18 POINT WIDE PEERLESS (3 line Nonp.)

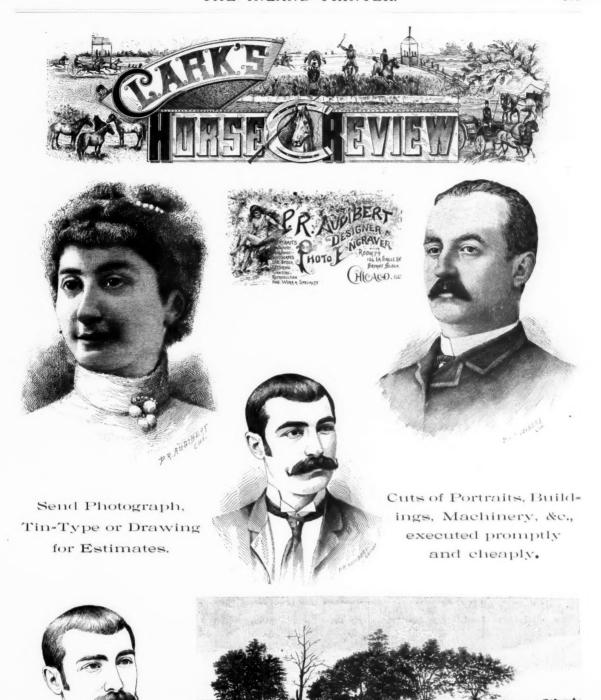
THE IDES OF MERRY MAY Over the Hills where Blossoms are In the Greenwood > 57

5A 8a

83 70

PEER*OF*ALL*LETTERS It Is Displayed Here > 7

WINTERIJSHERE 6 4 Major Jim № 4



Specimens of Engraving by P. R. AUDIBERT, 164 La Salle St., CHICAGO.

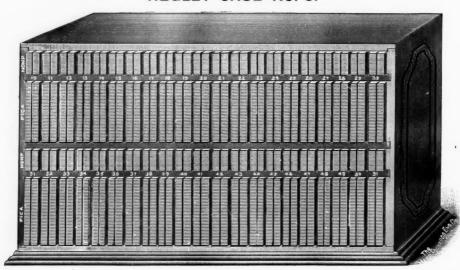
THE HAMILTON MANF'S CO.



PRINTERS' WOOD GOODS. TWO RIVERS, WIS.

URING the past year we have doubled our facilities for the manufacture of Wood Type, Borders and Printers' Wood Goods, we have added new and improved machinery and devised many new methods of manufacture, which enables us to produce goods that are excelled by no concern in America. We manufacture both Holly and End-Wood Type, also Cases, Stands, Cabinets, Imposing-Stone Frames, Sort Cabinets, Drying Racks, Press Boards, Job Sticks, Engravers' Box-Wood and Maple, Paper-Cutter Sticks, Galleys, Galley Racks, Newspaper Files, Reglet and Furniture, Planers and Mallets, Roller Frames and Stocks, Standing Galleys, Wood Quoins, etc. Send for complete catalogues and Prices.

REGLET CASE No. 3.



Reglet (ase No. 3 contains 4,200 pieces of Reglet (550 yards), half pica and half nonpareil. The pieces run from 10 to 51 ems long, 100 pieces of each gth, varying one pica only. This is a very convenient case for the compositor, as he has within reach any length desired, without cutting and wasting reglet

Regret 138* Ao. 5 contains 4,200 pieces of Regiet (550 yards), nair pica and nair nonparent. The pieces run from 10 to 51 ems long, too pieces of each length, varying one fica only. This is a very convenient case for the compositor, as he has within reach any length desired, without cutting and wasting reglet for each job. Price, \$15.00.

No. 4 same as No. 3, with 50 pieces of each length instead of 100.

Price, \$8.00.

No. 5 same as No. 3, to which are added lengths from 55 to 150 ems, varying in length by five picas.

This case contains 1,500 yards of reglet, cut into 6,300 pieces, and is the most convenient Reglet Case ever offered to printers.

No. 6 same as No. 5, half size. Price, \$20.00.

HAMILTON'S PATENT CUTTING STICK FOR PAPER-CUTTERS.

Description.—Our Cutting Stick consists of Main Body Piece A, which has a groove or recess cut the entire length of same to receive a small strip (B) ¼ of an inch square. This removable strip is the cutting surface, and is held in place by a steel clamp C, which is drawn up by the bolts D. This removable strip, being square, can be used on four sides, thus giving the same amount of cutting surface as large sized stick.

amount or cutting surface as large sized stick.

We CLAIM: 1st. That the steel strip running the entire length of Main Body Piece and screwed thereto absolutely prevents warping or springing.

2d. That there is a saving of 75 per cent in cost of cutting sticks after the first cost of Main Body Piece; and by buying one Main Body Piece and four dozen small strips, the first cost is less than that of four dozen ordinary sticks.

3d. That the strips can be shipped by express in bundles of too or more attrifling cost, where one dozen of the ordinary sticks are so bulky that they must be boxed and shipped by freight.



4th. That we make the slot in all body pieces of a standard size, so that strips can be ordered at any time with an absolute certainty of their fitting.

DIRECTIONS FOR ORDERING.

In ordering a Body Piece for your cutter, cut off and send us a small piece from end of a stick you have used: this will give us the exact size of slot in your cutter, and will also show us where the knife strikes on the stick. Be particular to see that the piece you send us fits the slot in your machine nicely: in addition to this give us the length of stick your machine requires. In ordering the small strips, it is only necessary to give length of stick, as we cut them all to a standard gauge and have but one size.

- "WHATEVER IS WORTH DOING AT ALL, IS WORTH DOING WELL."

MENRY O. SHEPARD & Co.

- PRINTERS AND BINDERS -

Nos. 181 TO 187 MONROE STREET,

CHICAGO.

" PRINTING "

Railroad, Commercial, Catalogue,



WE DO ALL KINDS OF

"BINDING"

Pamphlet, Book, Blank-Book,

COMPOSITION, PRESSWORK AND BINDING FOR THE TRADE $\cdots\cdots$ a specialty $\cdots\cdots$

THE Q. L. HAWES QO.

DAYTON, OHIO,

AQUEDUCT MILLS.

CHICAGO: No. 178 Monroe Street. CINCINNATI: 101 & 103 Walnut Street.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

Bookbinders' and Paper-Box Makers'

WE HAVE ADDED TO OUR ALMOST COMPLETE STOCK,



Thompson Stitching Machine,

Donnell Stitching Machine,

Heyl Wire Sewer,

Hobb's Box-Corner Stitcher.

AND ARE READY TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS FOR THIS ARTICLE PLACED WITH US.

THE C. L. HAWES CO.

178 Monroe St.

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN,

25 Centre, 2, 4, 6 Reade, 5, 7, 9 Elm Streets, NEW YORK. Foundry and Works: CHAMPLAIN, N. Y.

MANUFACTURERS OF

THE SHERIDAN

EMBOSSING MACHINES.

EMBOSSING MACHINES.

THESE MACHINES STAND AT THE HEAD.

GANE BROTHERS & CO.,

BOOKBINDERS' STOCK AND MACHINERY,

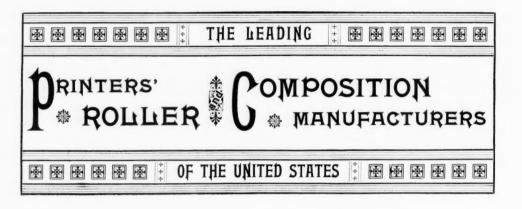
-----WESTERN AGENTS,----

306 Locust Street, ST. LOUIS.

182 Monroe Street, CHICAGO.

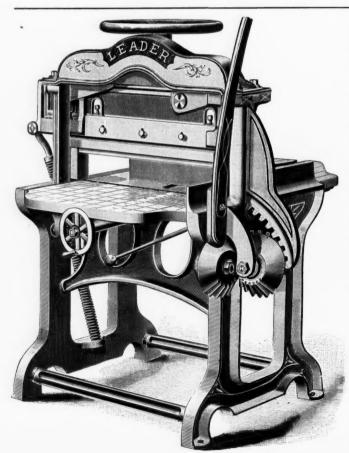
BINGHAM, DALEY & O'HARA,





THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT
IN AMERICA





The Ceader.

This machine has the following points of superiority over any other lever cutter:

FIRST.—The power is applied in the direction of the cut instead of in a right angle or diagonal direction, as in most cutters, actually saving one-third the power usually required.

Second.—The back gauge, which in other cutters is moved slowly by a screw, can be moved instantly any distance in the "Leader" by a lever and then adjusted by the screw at great saving of labor and time.

THIRD.—The octagonal stick has sixteen cutting faces, and it cannot be drawn out by the knife.

FOURTH.—The lever is hung in the most convenient position, midway between the floor and the top of the machine.

FIFTH.—It cuts within an inch of the back gauge.
SIXTH.—The front table is 16 inches wide instead of the usual 12 inches.

Made in 23, 24, 30 and 32 Inch Sizes.

FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICES ADDRESS

Morgans & Wilcox Mfg. Co.

Agents for Eastern, Middle and Southern States.
Agents also in the same territory for the Jones-Gordon Press.
General Agents for the Eckerson Automatic Press.
Dealers in Metal Type and Cylinder Presses.
Also manufacturers of Wood Type and Printers' Materials generally.

Geo. Mather's Sons Printing Inks 60 John St. New York.

For Sale by all First-Class Dealers in Printing Material Everywhere.

F. WESEL & CO.

11 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Printers' Materials,

Sole Agents for the Eastern States of the

HARRIS LABOR-SAVING RULE CASE.









The four cases will just fit into an ordinary blank case, or four

of either size fill the same space.

The rule boxes are of such proportionate width and depth that their diagonal is slightly less than the height of a rule, consequently the different lengths are always held "standing." This prevents wear of rule, and also makes it much handier in handling.

The No. 1 will hold two complete fonts of rule of 8 lbs. each. The No. 2 will hold one 16-lb. font of rule.

The Nos. 3 and 4 are to be used together as one case, and they will hold a 32-lb. font of rule.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR GIVING FULL INFORMATION.

THE PARAGON Paper and Card Cutting Machines.



They Cut Accurately and Easy, having Extraordinary Power.

PRICES,-14 in., \$45; 221/2 in., \$80; 25 in., \$110; 30 in., \$175; 32 in., lever, \$200. Boxing, \$1.00.

EDWARD L. MILLER, Patentee and Manufacturer, 328 VINE STREET,

FOR THE NEWS AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE

THE ONLY PRACTICAL

M. J. HUGHES.

10 SPRUCE ST.

NEW YORK.

One among Hundreds of Testimonials:

To Whom it may Concern: This is to certify that we have one of Hughes' Stereotype Outfits, and the same has been in our office and in constant use for five years, and is giving and has always given entire satisfaction

Yours truly,
O. A. CARLETON & CO.,
Book, Job, Show and Commercial Work of every description,
Providence, R. I.

THE above testimonial is only one among hundreds elsewhere given, Like large numbers of others, both large and small concerns, it has used for years my quick and superior patented devices of casting and blocking, at one and the same operation, by the use of wooden cores, bars, strips and filling of a non-conducting nature. Also, with the same outfit, all other results known to stereotyping is secured by its simple and practical construction. It is an established fact that it is the only simple, practical Stereotype outfit for the printing office in general, and that if not used successfully it is certainly the fault of the operator.

It is a great mistake on the part of the purchaser to defer purchasing until the outfit is actually needed for some special purpose. "Procrastination is the thief of time."

It is undoubtedly the best thing, taking into consideration the small amount invested, ever put in a printing office.

Send for descriptive circulars and hundreds of indorsements

M. J. HUGHES, INVENTOR AND 10 Spruce St., New York.

Stereotype Outfits, Press-Stereotyper, Patent-Blocks and Plate-Holders, Circular Saw and Conical-Screw Quoins.

PRINTERS' AND BOOKBINDERS'

CYLINDER, JOB AND HAND PRESSES, PAPER CUTTERS, POWER AND LEVER,

And all kindred Machinery-new or rebuilt, and guaranteed by its makers. Sold on favorable terms.

WILSON FISKE.

102 Chambers St.,

NEW YORK.

→ REBUILT PRINTERS' MACHINERY ←

HAVING neither machinist, workshop nor second-hand warerooms, and dealing only in genuine machinery of standard makers, I send second-hand machines to the shops of their own manufacturers for rebuilding, or to the best available expert on each machine, whose name in every case will be given, whose guarantee goes with it, and on whose premises it is open to the examination of purchasers or of their expert. Some years of dealing on this basis have shown that no other can be more satisfactory to customers or to myself.

Gordon and Universal Presses and Gem Cutters on time, a specialty.

---- SEND FOR LISTS.

Established 1804.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

FARMER, LITTLE &

CHICAGO: 154 Monroe St.

NEW YORK: 63-65 Beekman St.

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NEWSPAPER DRESSES.

OFFICE

OUR BOOK AND NE WSPAPER

For Wear, Accuracy and Finish, EXCELLED BY NONE.

—OUR ORIGINAL DESIGNS—

In JOB, DISPLAY TYPE and SCRIPTS are so varied that we can fit out a Complete Office in our own type. Cast on our own, or the "point system," the pica of which is identical with ours.

Type of other Founders furnished when desired.

Printing Presses, Printing Inks, Paper Cutters.

ON HAND A FULL LINE OF

CASES, CABINETS. STANDS. GALLEYS, IMPOSING STONES,

CHICAGO CHAS. B. Ross, Manager. No. 154 Monroe St.

"IN VARIETY THERE IS CHOICE." CHOOSE FROM THE BEST!

None of these Gauge Pins require to be stuck through more than the top sheets.

"SINGLE PRONG" WIRE GAUGE PINS.

15 c.

FOUR SIZES.

No. 1, low; 2, low, long lip; 3, high;
4, high, long lip.

"HOOK" GAUGE PINS .- Adjustable.

20c. Per Doz.

TWO SIZES.

No. 1.....low, No. 2.....high.

"GOLDEN" STEEL GAUGE PINS.—Adjustable.

40c.

SIX SIZES.

No. 1, low; 2, medium; 3, high; 4, low, short lip; 5, medium, 1% in. lip; 6, long lip.

"ORIGINAL" STEEL GAUGE PINS.-Adjustable.

60c. Per Doz.

FOUR SIZES. No. 1, low; 2, medium; 3, high; 4, low, short lip.

"SPRING TONGUE" GAUGE PINS.-Adjustable.

40c. Per Set \$1.20 per Doz.

ONE SIZE. A low gauge pin with a high, adjustable spring-tongue. Answers for all work.

"EXTENSION" FEED GUIDES.

1.00 Per Pair. Extra Tongues and Guides,

ONE SIZE. Particularly designed for gauging sheets at and below the edge of the platen.

If you want to preserve your tympan from absolute defacement, use the Radiatng Sheet Supporters, \$3.00 and upward. Circulars. SOLD BY ALL TYPE-FOUNDERS AND DEALERS, and by the Patentee and Manufacturer

E. L. MEGILL, 60 Duane St., New York.

SPECIMENS OF ARTISTIC NOVELTIES IN TYPE





STEREOTYPE PRINTING JAGGED, IN 3 SI
WAS JUCCESSFULLY PRACTICED
BY EARL STANHOPE, A.D. 1788

When the heart is out of tune

The tongue meber goes right

18 Point Cursive Script

PICU II. WROTE A LETTER TO MAHOMET IN 1462, WRICK WAS PRINTED IN 1463, AT THE CONVENT OF WEIDENBACK. TRIS LETTER MAKES 108 4TO PAGES. IT CONTAINS BUT

OUTING, IN FOUR JIZES

THREE PARAGRAPHS

DICKINSON TYPE FOUNDERY

150 CONGRESS STREET

ITALIC COMB. GOTHIC, EIGHT SIZES BOSTON, MASS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL'S PATENT COMPOSITION

FOR PRINTERS' INKING ROLLERS,

Is superior to all others; it lasts for years, and is always ready for use; it does not "skin over" on the face, shrink nor crack, and seldom requires washing. Sold in quantities to suit, with full directions for casting. Give it a trial and be convinced.

ROLLER CASTING A SPECIALTY.

Our PATENT COPYABLE PRINTING INK - Superior to all others, all colors. In 1 lb., ½ lb. and ¼ lb. packages.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
45 Maiden Lane, New York.

Genuine Wood Type, Galleys, Cabinets, Stands, "Strong Slat" Cases, etc.

FACTORY: PATERSON, N. J.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co.

MANUFACTURERS O

PRINTERS' MATERIALS

Type, Presses, Chases and Paper Cutters,

EAST COR. FULTON AND DUTCH STS

NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Engravers' Turkey Boxwood, Tools and Implements.

Large stock of used Presses, Types, etc , Guaranteed as represented.

THE ELM CITY **COUNTER**





Accuracy and Durability Guaranteed.

GEORGE E. IVES.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

STEPHEN MCNAMARA,

SUCCESSOR TO AUER & MCNAMARA,

MANUFACTURER-



Hamilton Block, Clark & Van Buren Sts. CHICAGO.

OUR ROLLERS ARE USED BY MANY OF THE LARG-EST AND BEST PRINTERS IN CHICAGO.



BUTTERFLIES.

Specimen of Ives' Process Engraving, by the Crosscup & West Engraving Company, 907 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

PERSONAL.

WE acknowledge the pleasure of a call from the following gentlemen during the past month: F. C. Nunemacher, Louisville, Ky.; H. P. Hallock, vice-president of the Omaha Typefoundry, Omaha, Neb.; W. C. Gage, of William C. Gage & Son, Battle Creek, Mich.; R. M. Tuttle, *Daily Pioneer*, Mandan, Dak.; E. F. Rychen, Queen City Printing Ink Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; C. H. Klopp, of Klopp, Bartlett & Co., Omaha, Neb.; J. E. Hamilton, of the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, Two Rivers, Wis.: Oscar Freese, Danville, Ill.

CHICAGO NOTES.

Charles A. Gaskell and others have incorporated the United States Publishing House, with a capital stock of \$50,000.

CAPT. JOHN C. PHILLIPS has filed a bill against John R. and Catherine Coffey, asking for an accounting and settlement in regard to the defunct Western Catholic newspaper of this city.

It is reported that the Chicago Paper Company has offered to build a plant to cost \$60,000 at Pontiac, if the citizens will furnish the ground and take \$5,000 worth of stock.

W. D. Messenger & Co. have removed to 179-181 Randolph street, near Fifth avenue, where they occupy the whole building, and to their former business of wrapping papers have added a general stock.

The Huber Printing Press Company have opened a branch office at 110 Dearborn street, this city, under the charge of Mr. H. W. Thornton, its affable and indefatigable representative. Although a comparatively new competitor, this machine is rapidly forging ahead, and has become a favorite wherever its merits have been tested.

At a meeting of the Pressmen's Union of this city, held on Saturday evening, February 2, Mr. Martin Knowles received the caucus nomination for delegate to the Denver convention. The selection is an admirable one, and, if elected, there is every reason to believe that this gentleman will reflect honor alike on himself and the society which sent him.

H. O. Shepard & Co., 183 Monroe street, have just added to their printing establishment a perfect pamphlet bindery, fitted up with the latest and most approved appliances for turning out at shortest notice, and at as low rates as are consistent with the production of first-class work, all classes of pamphlets, periodicals, check and certificate books, folders, etc. The well-earned reputation of this firm for producing first-class printing will be maintained in this the latest feature and addition to their establishment.

Mr. T. H. Champlin, formerly connected with the press works of C. B. Cottrell & Sons, Westerly, Rhode Island, has recently been appointed representative of the interests of the company in this city. He will be assisted by Mr. V. C. Chase, as salesman, who for the past thirteen years has been associated with Benton, Waldo & Company, of Milwaukee. We hope the success of both these gentlemen will be commensurate with their merits and those of the press they represent.

Under authority from Judge Shepard, receiver George E. Lloyd has sold the plant and property of the Jeffery Printing Company to Burr Robbins, the circus man, who was one of its principal creditors, for \$56,000. The court also ordered the receiver to pay off therewith the two mortgages which at present rest on the property, amounting to \$37,996.92, one held by the First National Bank for \$25,000, and the other by George Mather's Sons, for \$12,996.92. An inventory filed showed \$23,580.54 worth of stock besides the machinery, which is valued at upward of \$75,000.

Mr. Fredeick W. Bidwell, treasurer of the Manufacturers Paper Company, which has its offices in the Tribune Building, New York City, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, in his room, at the Hotel Grace, this city, on Monday, January 24. At 4 o'clock on the afternoon before the suicide, Mr. Bidwell entered the hotel and walked directly to his room. At 11:30 o'clock next morning a chambermaid went to the office and

informed Manager Frost that Mr. Bidwell had been hurt. Receiving no response to her raps, she had forced open the door and found him lying at the foot of bed. Manager Frost found Mr. Bidwell dead. His head was nearly severed from his shoulders and a razor lay near his right hand. He was not undressed. Mr. Bidwell left no letter explaining his shocking death. He was about thirty-five years of age, and had had his headquarters in Chicago for the past five years.

Mr. James McMahon, for a number of years a compositor in the printing establishment of H. O. Shepard & Co., has been compelled by the declining health of his wife, to seek a more genial clime, and has selected California as his future home. We take pleasure in recommending him to our craftsmen on the Pacific coast, as a sober, reliable, first-class union printer, and any establishment in need of a thorough workman, who can be depended on under all circumstances, cannot do better than avail itself of his services. He carries with him to his new field of labor the best wishes of his many friends and associates, who will always be pleased to learn of his welfare.

A paragraph is going the rounds of the press to the effect that the Chicago Times has a million dollar libel suit on its hands. This reminds us of a conversation we heard when a boy, between a stalwart recruiting sergeant of the Forty-second Highlanders and a hind, whom he was urging to accept the shilling, and enlist in a regiment which had shed such imperishable luster on the British army. "I wouldna' be ony good to you if I did enlist," said the countryman, "for I would run awa' the first chance I got." "Weel, that's a' right," responded the sergeant, "there wouldna' be any trouble aboot your running awa', its aboot the coming back that we should talk, d'ye see?" So about the million dollars involved—they're all right, but the trouble would be to collect them. Newspapers are not in the habit of awarding them.

On Monday, January 21, ten confessions of judgment were entered against the Clark & Longley Printing Company, of this city, amounting, in the aggregate, to the sum of \$50,000. The parties interested are as follows: Fort Dearborn National Bank, \$22,000; D. H. Tollman, \$5,400; H. Hartt & Co., \$4,000; Milton George, \$3,500; W. B. Conkey, \$3,400; J. W. Butler Paper Company, \$3,400; Emmert Proprietary Company, \$3,000; Lincoln National Bank, \$2,500; A. Zeese & Co., \$1,400, and Charles R. Bliss, \$1,000. The original concern bought out the printing establishment of C. E. Southard, about five years ago. In 1886 the same establishment failed for \$30,000, under the firm name of Clark & Longley, after which the present company was formed, with a capital of \$30,000. Mr. Longley, shortly thereafter, however, sold his interest to his partner, who has been the sole stockholder since. The value of the plant is estimated at \$60,000, and the stock at \$5,000. Among the publications issued therefrom was the Northwestern Lumberman and the Orange Judd Farmer,

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

GLASS & BELL, Battle Creek, Michigan. Specimens which show good taste in the selection of material, and ability to properly use it. The firm envelope is both unique and original, and is very creditably executed.

GIES & Co., Buffalo, New York. Several samples of job printing. The fact that Mr. Joseph J. Rafter is superintendent of the mechanical department is of itself a guarantee that all work turned out at this establishment will bear inspection.

G. A. SMITH, Lyme, Connecticut. A number of specimens of execeedingly neat and well-worked letter, note and bill heads. The colored samples are especially deserving of commendation, and show what a *good* printer can accomplish with comparatively limited facilities.

RAITHBY & LAWRENCE, Leicester, England. This firm, one of the most enterprising and progressive in Great Britain, send a handsomely bound forty-page specimen book, containing a number of samples of letterpress printing, all of which are works of art. American type, however, is used in the main, which is a recommendation of no mean order. The pages in colors and gold are worthy of special mention, while the presswork is all that the most exacting could desire.

Post Job Print, Lindsay, Ontario. Several samples of creditable every-day work. Our Canadian brethren are keeping their end up in great shape, and are making advances of which they have every reason to feel proud. We have two suggestions to make, however, in connection with the specimens referred to. Some of the designs are much better than the execution displayed therein, especially so when applied to miter joints and rule-twisting, and the presswork can be materially improved.

C. B. Fisk, Palmer, Mass.; S. B. Newman & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; Daily Messenger Job Office, Owensboro, Ky.; Boomerang Job Print, Laramie, Wyo.; E. P. Mills, Early, Iowa, a number of specimens worthy of the highest commendation. Will L. Hough, Rome, N. Y.; Observer Publishing Company, Dover, Me., a package of every-day jobwork, all of which deserve a good word. W. H. Travers, South Gardner, Mass.; Vogt Brothers, Morristown, N. J., letterhead in colors. August Becker, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Moss Engraving Company, New York; William Johnston Printing Company, Chicago; The Curtis Printing Company, St. Paul, Minn.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

The capacity of the Bath Paper Mill, Bath, South Carolina, is to be increased.

A TRAVELER just returned from the South states that an extensive paper mill is projected in the town of Conyers, Georgia.

 $\ensuremath{\mathrm{Diem}}$ & Blickle, wholesale paper dealers, Cincinnati, Ohio, have been succeeded by the Diem & Wing Paper Company.

A PAPER MILL is to be built at Lexington, Virginia, to cost at least \$50,000. Northern people are the promoters of the enterprise.

James M. Willcox & Co., paper makers, Philadelphia, Pa., have been succeeded by William F. Willcox, under style of the James M. Willcox Paper Company.

The Gilbert Paper Company, of Menasha, Wisconsin, are now running their mill almost entirely on fine writing papers. This company is successfully managed by Mr. Frank Gilbert.

O. C. Barber has closed contracts for the Diamond Match Company, Akron, Ohio, for a new strawboard mill, which will be, when completed, the largest in the country, and will cost about \$300,000. It will be located in eastern Indiana or northwestern Ohio.

The Smith Paper Company and the Cleveland Paper Company have been awarded the contract for supplying print to the Cincinnati Post, St. Louis Chronicle, Detroit News and Cleveland Press for 1889. The papers are in a league. The price is reported to be 3% cents a pound.

The Troy Times fathers the statement that the first paper mill in northern New York was erected by Mahlon Taylor, in 1792, on the bank of the Poestenkill. It soon passed into the hands of others, and became a good market for the paper-rags gathered in all the neighboring country. The second paper mill was built on the site of the present straw-paper mill on Campbell's highway.

JOHN A. GREENLEAF, of Lewiston, Maine, recently closed a contract with the Shawmut Fiber Company for the erection of the largest pulp mill in the United States, if not in the world. It is to be built at Somerset Mills, Maine, and ex-Governor A. H. Rice, of Massachusetts, is one of the prominent projectors of the enterprise. The buildings will be nine in number. These buildings will take over 3,000,000 feet of lumber, 2,000,000 shingles, 12,000 clapboards, and about 350 ship's knees.—Exchange.

PRACTICAL steps have been taken toward the construction of a new paper mill at Constantinople. Early last year the sultan's grand chamberlain, Osman Bey, obtained a concession for the construction of a paper mill near Constantinople, having at the

same time secured the monopoly of sales for the whole country. Hitherto Turkey has been indebted to foreign countries, and especially to Austria, for her supplies of paper, the yearly imports amounting to nearly thirty million piasters.

The contracts for supplying paper for the public printing have been awarded by the joint committee on printing to Irwin N. Megargee & Co., of Philadelphia; Raiguel & Co., Philadelphia; Elliot & Co., Philadelphia; Mount Holly Paper Company, Mount Holly Springs, Pa.; J. B. Sheffield & Sons, Saugerties, N. Y.; Train, Smith & Co., Boston; Kastner & Williams, Holyoke, Mass.; Dobler & Mudge, Baltimore; O. F. H. Warner, Baltimore; Armstrong, Craig & Co., Philadelphia; Conrow Brothers, New York; Garrett & Buchanan, Philadelphia; Woolworth & Graham, New York; T. M. Simpson, Philadelphia, and W. M. Singerly, Philadelphia,

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

THE Washington (D. C.) Sunday Capital has been sold for \$6,000.

THE Daily Republican is a new paper published at Salina, Kansas.

THE Bugle Blast, a farmers' paper, has been started at Jackson, Louisiana.

The Progress is the name of a new daily newspaper published at Clarksville, Tennessee.

The $Morning\ Herald$, a new paper, has just made its appearance at Decatur, Alabama.

A New democratic daily, the $\it Evening\ Herald$, has made its appearance at Sedalia, Missouri.

PECK, of Peck's Sun, won \$4,000 on the election, and is giving it out in sums of \$20 to needy widows.

The Providence (R. I.) Telegram claims that it was the first paper in the state to introduce a folder.

The *Evening Herald* is a newspaper published at Nashville, Tennessee, with Colonel Cooper as editor-in-chief.

Mr. Henry L. Stoddard, who represents a syndicate of republicans, has obtained control of the New York *Graphic*.

THE Evening Post, a democratic daily, has recently been started at Columbus, Ohio. It is an interesting and well-edited sheet.

J. C. Calkins has resigned his position as city editor of the Burlington (Iowa) <code>Hawkeye</code>, and contemplates moving to Colorado.

THE Lawrence (Mass.) Eagle provides its carriers with whistles, on which they blow a shrill blast at every door they deliver a paper.

THE People's Tablet, published at Sioux Falls, Dakota, is the name of a new venture, devoted to the interests of agents and canvassers

The La Crosse (Wis.) News is to be published hereafter by an incorporated company, with a capital of \$10,000, divided into four hundred shares of \$25 each.

THE New York *Herald* is trying to secure libel laws in every state that will exempt an editor from responsibility when matter over which he has no control slips into his paper.

E. Decker, of Casco, Wisconsin, has purchased the Green Bay Advocate, one of the oldest newspaper establishments in the state, having been founded in 1846 by Charles D. Robinson.

In its editorial department, the Detroit Free Press has eleven persons whose service averages over seventeen years. The managing editor was engaged in 1865; the editor-in-chief in 1861.

The Richmond (Va.) *Times* has purchased the subscription list, advertisements and good will of the *Whig*, of that city, and the latter suspended publication on December 27 last, after an existence of sixty-four years.

The Butte (M. T.) Miner recently published an illustrated holiday edition of ninety-six pages, in which it gives a full description of Montana's mining interests and a concise history of the territory, together with much valuable information regarding the

surrounding country. It is finely gotten up and ably edited, and while being a souvenir of Montana, it is a worthy specimen of the typographical art as it exists in that territory.

The Emerson (Barton county, Ga.) *Graphic* is a new candidate for public favor. It is a neatly printed, nine-column quarto, and devoted to the interests of northwestern Georgia.

THE Westmoretand Democrat, of Greensburg, Pennsylvania, began a new volume on January 2. It was founded in 1798, and claims to be the oldest democratic journal west of the Alleghanies. It is a nine-column folio, published by Vogle & Winsheimer.

The Journalist is about to issue an extra number, devoted solely to the women of America. It will be fully illustrated, and will contain portraits and sketches of many prominent literary women, together with articles written for this special issue by them.

WE acknowledge the receipt of the Widner Star, published at Freelandville, Indiana. We think it is a first-class botch production. It is fearfully and wonderfully made, both mechanically and editorially. It seems incredible that any community should tolerate, much less patronize such an abortion. The sight of it makes us sick.

The *Presbyterian Journal*, of Philadelphia, has been consolidated with the *New England Presbyterian*, of Boston. It is to continue to be published in Philadelphia, under the Rev. R. M. Patterson, D.D., LL.D., as editor, with the Rev. T. L. Scott, of Boston, as New England corresponding editor, and with a New England department.

TRADE NEWS.

I. M. PADGETT, printer, Morganville, Kansas, has sold out.

R. & M. Munk, printers, San Francisco, have dissolved partnership.

THE Blairstown (Iowa) Press has been sold to a strong stock company.

Spear, Johnson & Co., printers and stationers, Toledo, Ohio, have sold out.

ALLEN & SUTTON, job printers, Sioux Falls, Dakota, have dissolved partnership.

The Rockford (Iowa) Paper Company has incorporated, with a capital stock of \$8,000.

H. M. DIAMOND, printer, Indianapolis, has been succeeded by Diamond & Warrington.

THE Compton Lithographing Company, at St. Louis, Missouri, has put in a new \$5,000 press.

B. E. LINN & Co., printers, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, have been succeeded by Hake & Brunon.

Mason, Reynolds & Co., printers and publishers, Ottawa, Ontario, have dissolved partnership.

The Berry Printing Company, Kansas City, Missouri, has passed into possession of the mortgagee.

CARTER, RICE & Co., of Boston, have appointed Frank S. Thayer their agent at Denver, Colorado.

THE National Fly Paper Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, has been incorporated with an authorized capital of \$25,000.

J. Hirshberg, wholesale paper dealer, Atlanta, Georgia, has been succeeded by the Hirshberg Paper Company.

Andrews, Baptist & Clemmit, Richmond, Virginia, have dissolved partnership. The J. L. Hill Printing Company are their successors

KLOPP, BARTLETT & Co., printers, 11-14-16 Farnam street, Omaha, have just added another latest improved Potter press to their plant

P. E. Dowe, formerly with C. B. Cottrell & Sons, has severed his connection with that firm, and is now secretary and treasurer of the Johnson & Dowe Manufacturing Company, Richmond, Virginia, which corporation is now ready for business, as electrotypers and dealers in printers' general supplies.

The Peoria Herald Publishing Company has been incorporated, at Peoria, Illinois, with a capital stock of \$8,000, by Andrew J. Bell and others.

WEED & KNICKERBOCKER, of the Syracuse (N.Y.) Sunday Times, have made an assignment. Liabilities about \$15,000, and assets about the same

MARTIN G. NEIL and others have incorporated the Missouri Lithograph Stone Quarry Company, at East St. Louis, with a capital stock of \$500,000.

Charles A. Drach & Co., electrotypers, of St. Louis, have in press a specimen book, which will contain a very large line of cuts, many of which have never yet been shown in any specimen book.

WILLIAM C. GAGE & SON, printers, of Battle Creek, have recently placed in their pressroom a Cox country stop-cylinder, from the Duplex Printing Press Company, of that city; and have just ordered a four-roller stop-cylinder.

The Historical Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, are hereafter to do their own binding, and have placed their entire order for machinery, amounting to many thousands of dollars, with Messrs. George H. Sanborn & Sons, of New York.

Benton, Waldo & Co., Milwaukee, announce the removal of their St. Paul stock, and the transfer of the management of the same to Averill, Carpenter & Co. This will enable printers to order their paper stock and type and materials of one house, thus expediting matters for the consumer, and is a convenience that will be appreciated by all.

The Photo-Engraving Company, 61 Park Place, New York, has recently issued a handsome book of specimens, embracing portraits, landscape scenes, buildings, groups, etc., the work of their establishment and executed by the various processes for which this firm has become famous. It is needless to add that it fully sustains its well-earned reputation.

C. W. Crutsinger, of St. Louis, is working upon a paper which he has promised shall be given to the printers of the world first through The Inland Printer, and which he says will contain some entirely new points, of great value to the craft. Though patentable, Mr. Crutsinger has determined to give the printers the benefit, without discrimination and without price.

The Denver branch of the Queen City Printing Ink Company, has, owing to the great increase of business, removed to more commodious quarters, located at 1516 Arapahoe street, where it will carry a full line of printing and lithographic inks of all grades and colors, varnishes, bronze powders, etc. It is under the wide-awake management of R. O. Boyd, a gentleman well and favorably known to the trade, who is prepared to fill all orders with satisfaction and dispatch.

Messrs. Marder, Luse & Co., of Chicago, have purchased the controlling interest in the Omaha Typefoundry, located at 419 South Eleventh street, which establishment will henceforth carry a complete line of their type and material. The capital stock of the concern has been increased to \$20,000, so that with enlarged facilities and energetic management, there is every reason to predict for it a prosperous career. Its business interests will be looked after as heretofore by Mr. H. J. Pickering.

The Times Publishing Company, of Orillia, Ontario, was recently organized for the purpose of publishing a daily paper and carrying on a general printing business. The first issue of the Daily Times appeared on February 1, and is a neatly printed, seven-column folio, twenty-four by thirty-six. Mr. A. Murray, the senior member, has been for twenty-two years engaged in the newspaper business, connected with the Orillia Weekly Times, now entering upon its twenty-third volume. The prospects of the new company are highly encouraging, and there is little doubt that in a short time it will occupy the leading position in journalism in the northern part of Ontario.

SAMUEL HALDEMAN.

Whose portrait accompanies this sketch, was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, November 24, 1838. His first experience in a printing office was in 1852, as a "roller boy," in Harrisburg, the capital of the state, and, after serving an apprenticeship of six years, became a member of Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2. He was a compositor on the Congressional Globe in Washington when the first battle of Bull Run was fought. Shortly afterward he went north, and near the end of the war enlisted in the 78th Pennsylvania Volunteers. At the time of General Lee's surrender he was stationed at Nashville, Tennessee, and was mustered out of service at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, in September, 1866. Mr. Haldeman then came to Washington, where he has

resided ever since, working at his trade in the capacity of foreman, proofreader and compositor, and speaks with justifiable pride of the fact that during his thirty years' experience as a journeyman printer he has never been without a card "in date."

In 1873 he was elected delegate from Columbia Union to the sessions of the International Typographical Union, held in Montreal, but on account of a business engagement was unable to attend. Owing to the sickness of one of the delegates elected to represent the local union at the session of the International, which met in Washington, June, 1879, Mr. Haldeman was appointed to fill the vacancy. At this session he was elected president of the body, which office he filled to the satisfaction of the craft. The following year he was again elected a delegate from Washington to represent No. 101 at the Chicago convention, where he declined a nomination for reëlection as president, although it was apparent

For the young and inexperienced he always had a kindly word of advice, and was most lenient to their defects, taking the greatest pains to impress upon them the absolute necessity of thoroughness in their work. He is one of the most influential members of No. 101, and owes the proud position he occupies in that body today to his earnestness of purpose, to his rugged honesty, rather than to any ability as a talker. Frequently in the past, when about to take hasty action on important matters, has his union been brought back to the sober second thought by his cautious words, uttered with all the earnestness of his most earnest nature. He is a cogent, logical thinker, and takes a most sober view of life, though of genial, social habits. His judicial, cautious temperament has

he was almost the unanimous choice of the body for that position. As a foreman, Mr. Haldeman showed great executive ability.

led his intimates to call him "'Squire," to which title he is well entitled by the fairness with which he decides the many questions

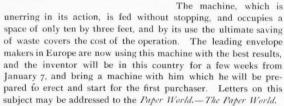
which arise in the daily routine of a printing office.

Mr. Haldeman is an uncompromising trades unionist, and while always ready to cooperate with outside organizations in advancing the general interests of labor, is utterly opposed to permitting their members a voice in the management of a typographical union. He is an earnest and sensible, though not a frequent talker; is neither an obstructionist nor an agitator, but when he has an objective point in view, no amount of badgering or sharp practice will turn him from his purpose. He has an interesting family, and takes great pride in his home affairs, and is employed as a compositor on the Washington Star.

A RAPID GUMMING MACHINE.

There is a law, well defined and widely recognized, which governs the development of new inventions connected with







Typographia No. 1, German Printers' Union of Philadelphia, on Saturday night, January 26, elected the following officers: President, Harry K. Stephan; vice-president, Peter Peterman; recording secretary, R. Fichtl; corresponding secretary, Julius Wayda; financial secretary, Peter Vogt; treasurer, Adolph Uhl; agent, R. Hoffe; librarian, N. Brueggmahn; finance committee, Messrs. Benzenhoffer, Keyler and Pabit; trustees, L. Stoll, O. Simons; committee on probation, John M. Link, Paul Wendler, A. Zeller.

John A. Rogers

THE LATE JOHN K. ROGERS.

We are indebted to the last issue of the *Printers' Bulletin*, published by the Boston Typefoundry, for the accompanying excellent likeness of the late John K. Rogers, who was so long and so prominently identified with the interests of that institution. The following tribute to the deceased, from *Rounds' Printer's Cabinet*, we deem worthy of a place in the columns of The Inland Printer: "Mr. Rogers' history is typical of the self-made men of our country, for he rose from obscurity to his high position in the world of typography, clearly by his own merits. It was not his fortune to follow in the wake of another who had pioneered the way and made 'rough places smooth' for him in the battle of life. He was his own pioneer, as he was the architect of his own fortune. In manner he was quiet and unobtrusive; yet his opinions

were graced with that spirit and resolution which are characteristic of men of his class.

"Mr. Rogers was devoted to literature, and was an unusually well-informed man, besides being an art critic of unusually fine perceptions. This was of great value to him in the prosecution of the typefounding art, for as his natural proclivities lay in grooves that were calculated to its promotion, so they were of great assistance to him in the higher development of an art that has done so much for the elevation of the human race. Indeed, it will not be denied that in this relation the Boston Typefoundry, under Mr. Rogers' management, has produced some of the most artistic faces in scripts and job letters that have ever yet been offered to the trade; and true it is, also, that they maintain their place and position today, even under the opposition of the ablest men in the business. It is well known that the typefounder's art is full of technicalities and endless detail, and that suggestions for im-

provement in every department are of daily occurrence. Mr. Rogers was always ready to receive any advice in this relation, and was quick to adopt any commendation of value and significance.

"Mr. Rogers never was engaged in business outside the limits of his own native heath. He went to Boston early in life, and entered the counting room of the concern that he afterward purchased and incorporated, and continued with great success until the time of his death. His name will ever be remembered for his sagacity and downright integrity, and will be chronicled among the typefounders of the United States as one who left the world better than he found it. Requiescat in pace."

It is announced that a school of printing will shortly be opened at Brussels. The committee, which consists partly of master printers and partly of journeymen, has selected five printers to act as technical professors, and the use of three extensive apartments in the Palais du Midi, Boulevard du Hainaut, has been granted by the municipal authorities, and these have been fitted up to suit the requirements of the school.

ATTACHING LABELS TO TIN.

This is one of the constantly recurring queries, and as it has not been replied to in detail for some time, we will quote a number of the methods recommended or used for the purpose.

- I. If the paper is well sized and will resume its original color when the paste is dry, use a solution of balsam of fir, I part; in oil of turpentine, 2 or 3 parts.
- 2. Soften 1 part of good glue in water, then pour off the excess, and boil it with 8 parts of strong vinegar (about 8 per cent). Thicken the liquid, while boiling, with enough of fine wheat flour, or dextrine.
- 3. Make starch paste; add to it, while warm, a little Venice turpentine, so that the latter will become evenly distributed through it.
 - 4. Add to starch paste, or any other similar aqueous paste

(except that made from gum arabic) some solution of shellac in borax. The quantity may be easily determined by trial.

- 5. Paint the spot where the label is to be put with solution of tannin, and let it dry. Affix the label previously gummed and wetted,
- Paint the spot over lightly with a camel's-hair or other brush dipped into chloride of antimony.
- 7. Make a dilute solution of white gelatine, or, better, of isinglass, about 1 in 20. This is said to adhere without the addition of anything else. We have not tried it.
- 8. To mucilage of acacia, starch, dextrine, or tragacanth-paste, add a little ammonia.
- Or, add a little tartaric acid. A trifle of glycerine may be added besides.
- 10. Mucilage of gum arabic may be rendered much more adhesive by heating 100 parts of it with 2 parts of sulphate of aluminium, previously dissolved in hot water, to boiling, and then allowing to settle. A little tartaric acid

and some glycerine added to the clear liquid, after it is decanted, will improve it.

- 11. Make a mixture of mucilage of tragacanth, 10 parts; honey, 10 parts; and flour, 1 part. We have no experience with this.
- 12. Roughening the spot with fine emery paper, wiping the place clean, and then attaching labels with ordinary paste, or such as have been rendered more adhesive, is one of the surest ways we know of

The difficulty of insuring the permanent adhesion of labels on tinned iron, or "tin," as it is usually called, has induced many manufacturers to abandon the use of plain tinware, and to substitute therefor the so-called japanned tin, which can be had (in plain tints) at almost the same price as the naked tin itself. There is no difficulty whatever encountered in making labels adhere to the japanned tin by any of the usual kinds of pastes.—

American Art Printer.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. West, of the Washington, (D. C.) Daily Post for the use of the illustration of the Franklin statue, which appears in the present issue of The Inland

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, PARIS.

Walter Lodia, formerly correspondent of The Inland Printer in South America, returns to Paris about the middle of April next, in order to make a prolonged study of the Grand International; and being desirous of doing business at the same time, he offers his personal services to any firm or firms in the printing and allied trades contemplating exhibiting, and desiring a competent, reliable representative. By engaging his services they would have the assiduous attention of a practical printer, with perfect impartiality and strict reserve, superintending their individual interests, and this at a moderate charge. Parties desiring to negotiate with him should address 370 West Eleventh street, New York.

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

Office of Secretary-Treasurer.
Indianapolis, January 26, 1889.

To the Officers and Members of Subordinate Unions:

GENTLEMEN,—Your attention is respectfully directed to Article II of the Constitution, and particularly to the following sections thereof:

ARTICLE II.

Section 5. The election of delegates to the International Union shall be held on the last Wednesday of March preceding the meeting of the International Union.

Sec. 6. Returns (under seal) of such delegates-elect must be made to the secretary-treasurer within fifteen days after an election.

Sec. 7. The secretary-treasurer, before the meeting of the International Typographical Union, shall prepare a roll of the delegates-elect, and place thereon the names of those persons, and such persons only, as shall be shown to have been elected in accordance with the laws of the International Union and of subordinate unions. In cases of contests, the names of the parties claiming election shall be submitted to the International Union for decision. Where unions have not complied with the laws of the International Union, the names of delegates from such unions shall also be submitted.

The object of the above sections, as will be observed, is to remove the necessity for a committee on credentials (except in contested cases and in cases were unions have not complied with the laws) and thus allow the convention to utilize the time heretofore necessarily consumed awaiting the report of such committee.

There is no discretionary power vested in the secretary-treasurer, and it is therefore requested that the sections above quoted be strictly complied with, namely:

That delegates be elected March 27, 1889.

That returns (under seal) of such delegates-elect be made within fifteen days therefrom.

That all indebtedness to the International Typographical Union be promptly paid. (See Section 96, General Laws.)

The failure to comply with any of the above provisions by any union will cause the credentials of the delegate or delegates from such union to be submitted to the convention, thus debarring said delegate or delegates from participation in the proceedings pending the decision of the convention.

Fraternally,

[SEAL]

W. S. McClevey, Secretary-Treasurer, I. T. U.

THE CHILDS-DREXEL FUND.

The Denver Times of January 25, contained the following:

"Senator Noble yesterday introduced a bill to authorize the sale of a tract of school lands on which to erect a National Typographical Institute. The object of the bill is to establish a home for aged or disabled typographers. Beyond this there is the hope of drawing to Denver, as an endowment for the institute, the Childs-Drexel fund, either in whole or in part. This fund, established by George W. Childs and one of the Drexels for the establishment and maintenance of such an institution as is contemplated in the bill of Senator Noble, now amounts to \$30,000.

"It is known that the trustees of the fund favor Denver as the location for such a home. There is also to be considered this fact: The International Typographical Union holds its annual meeting in Denver next summer, and the undoubted advantages of Denver

for such a home will be made apparent to the fraternity of typos at large. The object of the bill is a commendable one, and in view of the exceptional circumstances at the present time, it is particularly desirable that favorable action should be taken now.

The bill meets with the approval of all the typographers in Denver, and they consider the chance of obtaining aid from the Childs-Drexel fund more than a probability. Senator Noble is to be commended for introducing this bill, which is not only for the particular benefit of a deserving class, but also for the general benefit of the state."

JOURNALISTIC JOTTINGS.

In 1662 the first newspaper was started in England.

In 1744 the Advertiser, of Philadelphia, the first daily, made its appearance.

The first newspaper in the world was printed in 1457 in Nuremberg, and was called the *Gazette*.

The *Graphic*, of New York, is the first illustrated daily of the world; it was established in 1873.

The Republican, of St. Louis, which was started in 1808, was the first newspaper west of the Mississippi.

The first permanent newspaper in the United States was the Boston News Letter, published in 1704.

It was in 1822 that the *Price Current*, of New Orleans, the first commercial paper, made its appearance.

The first political paper started in the United States was the Journal, of New York, published in 1733.

New York claims the honor of publishing the first penny paper. This was the Morning Post, started in 1833.

The New York *Herald*, started in 1835, has the honor of being the first independent paper in the United States.

The Gazette de France, published in Paris in 1731, was the first French newspaper. It was issued daily after May 1, 1792.—Exchange.

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each:

ISSUE OF JANUARY 1, 1889.

395,499—Printing cards, etc., Machine for. S. McAuliffe, Rochester, N. Y.

ISSUE OF JANUARY 8, 1889.

395,934-Printers' galley. F. Wesel, Ferdinand, N. Y.

395,728—Printers' rules, Machine for cutting. F. Wesel, Ferdinand, N. Y. 395,966—Printing machines, Sheet-delivery apparatus for. R. Miehle, Chicago, III.

395.710—Printing machines, Means for reciprocating the ink distributing rolls of. H. C. A. Frost, Sydney, New South Wales.

ISSUE OF JANUARY 15, 1889.
396,288—Printing machines, Feeding apparatus for. W. Nurse, Toronto,
Ontario, Canada.

ISSUE OF JANUARY 22, 1889.

396,387—Printers' inking rollers, Composition for. J. T. Baylis, Philadelphia, Pa.

396,390—Printers' cylinder. W. Berri, Brooklyn, N. Y.

396,612—Printing machines, Inking apparatus for. W. Scott, Plainfield, N. J. 396,592—Printing machine, Rotary. J. Michaud, Paris, France.

396,502-Printing presses, Gripper for platen. R. Mingay, Jr., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

ISSUE OF IANUARY 29, 1889.

396.896—Printing machines, Sheet-delivery apparatus for. W. Scott, Plainfield, N. J.

The school for printers' apprentices at Leipsic now numbers 200 pupils, who are divided into six classes. Eleven teachers, three of whom are compositors and two pressmen, instruct on four week-day evenings. Besides instruction in the technicalities of the trade, the German and Latin languages are taught, as well as accounts, drawing, and geometry. Several times during the year the pupils are conducted over paper mills, machine factories, and other establishments connected with printing. The school is under the directorship of Professor Dr. Nieper, the head of the Leipsic town schools.—Lendon Printing Times and Lithographer.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THE speaker of the Texas House of Representatives is a printer. Mr. A. R. HART, of New York, is a candidate for the position

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THE owner of the Columbia (Pa.) Courant, Paschall & Stultz, have launched the Evening News.

THERE is a move on foot to get up a typesetting contest in Boston, and Joseph McCann has been invited to participate.

Two Philadelphia compositors have been made happy and comfortable by securing a prize in a lottery, from which each realized \$7,500.

THE Los Angeles union has indorsed the Hon. Henry Q. Osborne, of the Evening Express of that city, for the position of public printer.

THE Union Printer, New York, has changed hands, Mr. William S. Rood retiring and Mr. George Brown assuming the management. The Inland Printer wishes the Union Printer unbounded

The Louisville Typographical Union, at a meeting held January 6, passed a series of resolutions requesting the President-elect to appoint a member of a typographical union to the position of public printer.

THE union printers of San Francisco have a mutual aid society. The initiation fee is \$15, payable at \$1 per week until the full amount is paid. Its benefits are \$10 per week, and it also furnishes a physician and medicines.

At a recent meeting of Vancouver Typographical Union, the following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year: President, A. A. Anderson; vice-president, George Spiers; secretary, M. Garvey; treasurer, S. J. Peake; guard, W. Saunders.

THE Hon. Philip Coughlan, Sr., the printers' representative in the Missouri general assembly, from St. Louis, has been placed on two important committees, the committee on retrenchment and reform, and committee on rules. The appointment gives general satisfaction.

THE Newspaper Stereotypers' Union No. 2, of Boston, has elected the following named officers: President, G. W. Williams; corresponding secretary, F. W. Bigelow; financial secretary, W. H. Worthing; treasurer, W. B. Chase; trustee (for three years),

A BILL has been introduced in the New York assembly, establishing a state printing office, creating the office of superintendent of state printing, at a salary of \$4,000, and calling for an appropriation of \$200,000 to fit up a building at Albany for use as a state printing office.

AT a regular meeting of Typographical Union No. 6, held on Sunday, February 3, a resolution was adopted asking Presidentelect Harrison not to do violence to the feelings, or alienate the sympathy of the organized toilers of the land by the appointment of Whitelaw Reid to any office within the gift of the incoming administration

SANSOM SCRIPT.—We herewith republish the two pages of Sansom script, one of the most handsome and serviceable designs we have ever shown, the production of the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordon Typefoundry, which appeared in the December issue of The INLAND PRINTER, owing to the fact that the former were seriously injured in transit to Chicago.

THE Boston Herald says: "The Franklin Typographical Society of Boston, with its three hundred and odd members and its splendid record as a benefit association, has about \$16,000 in hand toward 'a local habitation and a name,' and its ripe age of sixty-five years entitles it to consideration, not only from members of the printing fraternity, but from all good citizens. The printers stand in close relations to the body politic, though they leave their work mostly to speak for itself. But a society which has counted in its long existence some of our foremost citizens among its members, and has an unrivaled reputation for the care of its sick

and suffering, should be better established than St. Paul was when he lived in his own hired house at Rome, and its members are starting none too early toward locating themselves where they shall be their own landlords and have opportunity to expand their usefulness according to their opportunities.'

AT a stated meeting of Denver union, held on January 3, the attendance embraced fully one-half of the active members - a good indication of the interest manifested in craft matters, particularly in the work of the committee of arrangements for the June convention. Denver union has now on its rolls the names of over three hundred printers-the largest in the history of the organization. The arrangement committee presented an outline of entertainment for the delegates and visitors who will assemble during the convention, which was approved of by a decided vote of those present. If successfully carried out in detail, Denver will continue to sustain all that is implied in the phrase, "western

THE following is a copy of the memorial drafted by Denver Typographical Union, No. 49, and forwarded to President-elect Benjamin Harrison, in relation to the candidacy of Captain William M. Meredith, of Chicago, for public printer:

MEMORIAL TO HIS EXCELLENCY BENJAMIN HARRISON, PRESIDENT-ELECT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The members of Denver Typographical Union, No. 49, hereby join the many other sister unions in indorsing the candidacy of Captain William M. Meredith, of Chicago, for the position of public printer.

That we recognize in him all the qualifications necessary to conduct the

affairs of our national printing establishment in a manner that will promote accurate and prompt service.

That his standing among the printers of the nation for a period of thirty five years deserves this recommendation from the printers of Colorado

That an engrossed copy of the foregoing be prepared, with the seal and proper signatures, and forwarded to His Excellency Benjamin Harrison, President-elect of the United States, earnestly praying for the favorable consideration of this our petition for an honored citizen, a brave soldier and a Respectfully submitted.

[SEAL] WM. H. MILBERS. President.

Attest: Jas. P. Hadley, Secretary.

FOREIGN

THE printing establishment of M. Schultz, Paris, France, has been formed into a company, with a capital of 175,000 francs (\$35,000), and will in future be known as the Strasburg Works, under the direction of M. Schultz.

In the Austrian Budget the sum of 525,000 florins is set down as a first installment for the erection of a new building for the Austrian state printing office, the whole cost being expected to reach 1,725,000 florins, or more than £170,000.

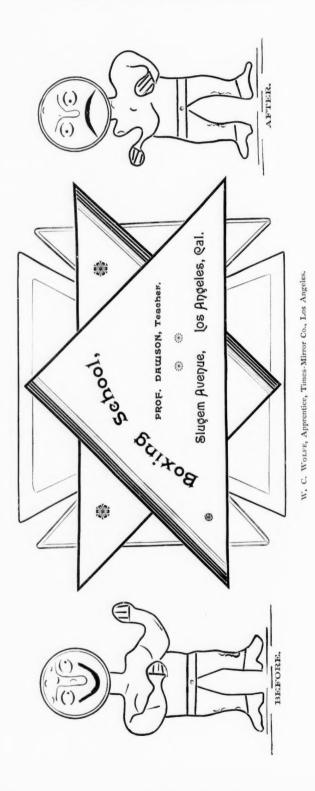
Trade reports from Australia are as follows: Brisbane, very quiet; Sydney, slack; Launceston, very slack; Adelaide, fair; Newcastle, very dull; Wellington, looking up somewhat, except in the Auckland district where affairs are dismal.

It is understood that James Gordon Bennett, of the Herald, has purchased the old Globe office, in the Strand, London, with the intention of shortly starting a morning daily on the lines of the Paris Herald, which has proven a financial failure, and an expen-

THE compositors employed in the principal printing offices at Vienna, with the exception of the newspaper offices, have decided to strike for an increase of wages to 12 florins, or rather less than 20 shillings weekly, instead of the 11 florins at present paid, and a reduction of the hours of labor from ten to nine and a half.

THE final sitting of the Intercolonial Printers' Conference was held at the Trades Hall, Melbourne, on Saturday, December 8. Among the business agreed to was a resolution in favor of appointing missionaries to travel the country districts, with the object of augmenting the membership and acquainting parents with the resolutions passed by the conference regarding the apprentice question. It was also resolved to recommend the establishment of an intercolonial journal. It was decided that the next conference should be held in Sydney, two years from date. In the evening the delegates were entertained at a banquet at the Trades Hall.

SPECIMENS FOR COMPETITION.



SPECIMENS FOR COMPETITION.





Shipped at your Risk and Expense by

NOTES FROM ST. LOUIS.

Mr. Curran, formerly with S. F. Myerson, in the capacity of foreman, has entered the firm of Noble, Fox & Co. as a partner.

Business is generally good with all offices in the city, a great many being compelled to work overtime, and the outlook is very bright.

Messrs. Little & Becker have moved from the building on Pine street, which they had occupied for many years, to 314 North Third street, and have fitted up a fine place.

The Johann-Palmer Printing Company, since removing to their elegant quarters on Pine street, have purchased a large new cylinder press. This firm is having a good patronage.

The Star-Sayings has recently removed from the third to the second story of their building, and have fitted up elegant quarters thereon. This evening paper is enjoying a good patronage.

H. B. Crale & Co. and Miller & Spalding have each increased their facilities within the past month by addition of job presses, and Woodward & Tiernan have added a large cylinder to their already extensive plant.

A COMPANY styled "Continental Publishing Corporation," with offices in New York and St. Louis, has opened the St. Louis office with J. E. Mangan & Co. They will do a general publishing business. We welcome all such.

Business with the typefounders is very good, the demand for additions to old offices being brisk, and many new offices are being started. Collections are fair, and prospects for a year of great activity in the printing trades lines are excellent.

The Nixon-Jones Printing Company, since being damaged by fire, have removed their pressroom from the third to the first floor of their building. Immediately after the fire this firm leased the presses of the Star Printing Company and got out all their work on time.

F. F. GOTTSCHALK & Co., who became embarrassed about a year ago, have perfected the organization of a stock company, under the style of Gottschalk Printing Company, with Frederick F. Gottschalk president, and Ferdinand G. Gottschalk secretary and treasurer. They will continue the business at the old stand.

The Star Printing Company has been purchased by Mr. James Hogan, of the James Hogan Printing Company, after a short and rather eventful career. We are much pleased to see Mr. Hogan secure this plant, as it consists of the latest and most improved machinery and a fine line of type and materials, and all being situated in one of the finest arranged and furnished buildings for a printing office in the country. Undoubtedly he will make it a model "printery."

D. A. HAILMAN, who suffered a large loss by fire a few weeks ago, has purchased new material and presses and is now doing business, in the heart of the printing territory, on North Third street. Mr. Hailman now has an office much larger than the one burned. He is a fair example of the success that will come from printing when it is conducted on a business basis, as he started into the business some five years ago, with his brother, they having a very small office. During the five years he has been enabled to purchase his brother's interest, and his plant is now very large and valuable. His brother is engaged in the business in Kansas City.

The local Typothetæ held a banquet and ball at the Mercantile Club on the evening of January 17, and had a large attendance, there being about eighty-five plates laid. Mr. Richard Ennis responded to the toast "Franklin," making a fine speech; Colonel D. P. Dyer responded to "Missouri" in a humorous vein, which completely captured the company; Mr. T. Dimmock responded to "The Press," as only he can; Mr. R. S. Elliott to "St. Louis," in a happy manner, and Mr. Samuel Slawson treated "The Craft" in an able address. After the banquet, all who desired took part in a hop. A noticeable feature of the meeting was the large number of ladies present. Altogether, it was a very enjoyable affair, and we hope it may be repeated soon.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE new course of journalism at Cornell University is pronounced a great success.

The birthday of Benjamin Franklin was celebrated by a banquet by the Typotheæ of St. Louis and the Typotheæ of Chicago.

MR. PULITZER has accepted the plans for the new World building. It will be two stories higher than the New York Times building

To remove mildew from white silk, dip a piece of flannel in alcohol and water, and well rub the place; iron on the wrong side, putting a piece of damp cotton cloth between the iron and silk

A THERMOGRAPHIC printing press, capable of turning off four hundred impressions an hour from hot type on wood, is a new French production. It is said to yield results equal to lithography.

It requires 1,400 thicknesses of gold leaf to equal a sheet of thin paper, and 280,000 to form an inch. It is said that one establishment in Cincinnati each year beats out 21,000 gold dollars into gold leaf.

The first newspaper printed in Germany appeared in Strasburg in 1609, and one year later a newspaper was published in Berlin. The oldest German newspaper now in existence was published in 1684. Its name is *Der Postillion*.

GEORGE W. CHILDS, of Philadelphia, possesses the original manuscript of Dickens, "Our Mutual Friend." It is the only manuscript of Dickens, with the exception of a few short stories, outside the Kensington Museum. Mr. Childs has refused \$6,000 for it.

Some famous German oculists have given it as their opinion that writing paper ruled with blue lines is injurious to the eyesight; and therefore an order has been issued to all the school boards within the grand duchy that from January 1, 1889, every copy book shall be lined with black lines instead of blue.

In an engraving published by Jodocus Badins in Paris, 1520, showing the interior of a printing office, there are three people at work—one man pulling the press, another man rocking the ink balls and one woman sticking type. It would, therefore, seem that woman forced her way in this "domain" at a pretty early date.

The following is said to be a good formula for making tracing paper: Melt 6 parts lard and 1 part yellow wax, and triturate the mixture in a heated mortar, with 1 part of fine lampblack. The melted mixture must be added gradually, and the trituration thorough. While still apply, fluid with brush or otherwise, a thin coating to ordinary tracing paper, and wipe off the excess.

Hugo Friebel's brass-type factory in Leipsic-Reudnitz announces brass types in one piece with hollow foot. The advantages which this innovation offers over the wooden types, which are a constant source of complaint, will doubtless commend themselves to printers. A. Waldow, of the Archiv fur Buchdruckerkunst, says that he has tried them and found them clear, durable, and cheap.

THOMAS H. SENIOR, for many years associated with Andrew Campbell in the manufacture of printing presses, died January 11, in Brooklyn, from heart troubles. Printers of Chicago will ever remember Mr. Senior from the generosity shown at the time of the great fire in 1871. He had openly challenged the world to a contest at the Industrial Fair to be held in New York that year. Type and mixed forms of the most difficult character were designed to test the merits of competing presses, and a committee was selected to decide which press was entitled to the award of superiority. Pending the settlement of the dispute the news of Chicago's calamity reached Senior, who at once decided to donate his two presses on exhibition to the Relief Committee, to be sold for the benefit of the sufferers. That action may be truly stated to mark the dawn of the success of the press he represented. He was a dignified gentleman, of warm-hearted impulses, and will be sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends.

REPORT OF PRINTING PRESSMEN'S UNION.—THIRD QUARTER.

LOCATION OF UNION.	No. of Members in Good Standing.	No. of Members in Arrears.	Total number of Members.	No. of Members Employed.	No. of Members Unemployed.	No. of Pressmen Non-Union.	Scale of Wages.	Members received since last report,	Condition of Trade.	SECRETARY'S ADDRESS.
1. Washington, D. C 2. Detroit, Mich 3. Chicago, III 4. Philadelphia, Pa. 5. Ottawa, Ont 6. St. Louis, Mo. 7. Milwankee, Wis 8. Boston, Mass 9. Helena, Mont 10. Toronto, Ont 11. Cincinnati, O 12. Galveston, Tex 13. Pittsburgh, Pa 14. St. Paul and Minneap's, Minn. 15. New Orleans, La. 16. Kansas City, Mo. 17. Indianapolis, Ind 18. Memphis, Tenn	23 79 19 36 16 130 7 24 30 8 43 21 9 11 26 20	2 20 3 11 40 9 18	85 25 99 19 39 27 170 7 33 48 8 45 21 11 11 42 24	81 25 88 17 38 24 150 6 31 47 7 45 	2 1 3 20 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 6 1 8 5 2 2 10 10 2 1	40c. per hour. \$15 00 21 00 16 00—18 00 21 00 11 500 13 50—18 00 12 00 18 00 16 00 18 00 16 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00	1 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Fair. Fair. Dull. Good. Fair. Dull. Fair. Fair. Fair. Fair. Fair. Fair. Fair. Four.	Frank Fraser, Tenth street, S. E. G. A. Ray, 69 Antoine street. J. H. Bowman, 489 Hermitage avenue. C. W. Miller, 420 Eustis street. J. B. Hanson, 493 Ann street. E. Gayou, P. O. Box 449. C. Harrison, 74 Seventh street. P. P. Tayne, 55 Franklin street. P. P. Tayne, 55 Franklin street. R. W. Murphy, Box 144- J. W. Williams, 211 Markham street. M. W. Mathasz, 190 West Fourth street. Theo. Ramaker, Strand, bet. Eleventh and Twelfth. W. H. O'Brien, 47 Fifth avenue. Henry Lehman, 1610 N. Fourth street, Minneapolis. Samuel Forshee, Picayune, 66 Camp street. Theo. R. Kennedy, 101 James street. Joseph Maudlin, 21 West Washington street. B. F. Donnelly, 17 Union street.
19. Little Rock, Ark 21. Baltimore, Md 22. Troy, N. Y. 23. Albany, N. Y	5 29	I 5	6 34	6 32	2	2	15 00	5	Fair. Slow.	W. E. Brooks, 1720 Harford avenue. F. S. Burrell, Bath-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. John Hamilton, 8 Genesee street.
24. San Francisco, Cal 25. Newark, N. J. 27. Buffalo, N. Y 28. Louisville, Ky 29. Los Angeles, Cal 30. Montreal, P. Q. 31. Cleveland, O.	15 8 10	8 2	15 16 12	13 14 12	2	4	15 00 21 00—30 00	I	Fair. Fair. Dull.	John M. Baker, 224 E. Fourteenth street, N. Y. City. John O'Connor, 262 Fifth street. James McCloud, 1805 West Main street. Henry M. Bruning, 24 West Twelfth street.
31. Creverand, O. 32. Omaha, Neb. 33. Rochester, N. Y. 34. New York, N. Y. 35. Topeka, Kan. 36. Atlanta, Ga	30 14	13	28 156 14	26	2	3	16 00—21 00 20 00 15 00	2	Fair. Dull. Poor.	Ed. M. Birch, 1019 Howard street. James Gelson, 34 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Charles J. Hawkings, care Hall & McDonald. W. M. Davies, care Byrd & Pattillo, 15 E. Hunter St.

COLORED INKS.

It is not possible to give any satisfactory table to cover all classes of colored work.

Upon fine work, the price of the ink used is generally double and often treble that of the ordinary black used for presswork. When two or three light-faced lines are used in a job, the extra expense of colored ink is trifling, and may be reckoned as covered in the charge for cleaning up the press and the rollers.

It is a well understood fact among printers, that fancy colored printing on the average scarcely pays the expense of doing the work. Everything about a fancy job kills time, and the real value of the work done is so disproportionate to the price of plain work, that if the printer asks but a fair price, he is regarded by his customer as endeavoring to take advantage.

Color work, when made a specialty, may be brought to a paying basis; and the ordinary run of job offices in cities would make money by transferring all that class of work to a special office.

TABLE OF PRICES FOR COLORED INKS, TO BE ADDED TO THE USUAL CHARGE FOR ONE-PRESS WORK.

on the sizes of forms designated; but the prices do not include a charge for making up the extra color forms, which charges must be added thereto, if taking up much time.

TO BE ADDED TO THE COMPLETE PRICES ON BLACK INK.	Wed Med		1/2 Med.		½ Med.		Med'm.		Double Med'm.	
Extra for blue or green instead of black, first 100	5	50	8	50	9	50	SI	00	SI	50
Additional 100 copies		2		3		3		7		15
Extra for good red instead of black, first 100.	1 :	70		70		80	I	25	1	50
Additional 100 copies		5		5		8		12		25
Extra for two colors, black and red, first 100	1				1		1			~
(2d impression added)	1 1 6	00	I	20	I	50	2	00	13	00
Additional roo copies	1	12		15		25	1	40	1	70
Extra for two colors, neither black	1 1	50	1	75	2	00	2	50	3	50
Additional 100 copies		15		20		35	1	50	1 3	75
Extra for two colors, one black	2 (2	25	2	50	2	00	1	00
Additional 100 copies		2.4	-	30	1 4	50	3	80	1	20

The above figures, being extra to one-press work, will serve as a guide to the additional expense of colored ink over black, using inks of a value not exceeding \$3 per pound.

As a rule, colored work should be done on time, so that the printer who takes pains to do his work well may be paid for his labor.—From David Ramaley's Price List for Job Printers.

APPARATUS FOR CASTING ROLLERS.

A recent American invention is an apparatus for casting printers' rollers, where many rollers are required, by which the operation is facilitated and provision is made for injecting the composition into the molds from the bottom instead of pouring it in at the top, so as to thoroughly expel the air. The usual perpendicular cylinder and mold tubes are provided, but the cylinder is made to revolve on an axis, over the base plate. Perforations in the bottom of the cylinder correspond to the mold tubes in a line from the center. A gutter extends from the center of the plate to its edge, terminating in a connection with the reservoir of melted composition. The cylinder is turned till the gutter is under the perforations, above which are the molds. The composition is forced through the gutter and upward into the mold tubes till they are full. Then the cylinder is turned till an empty row of tubes is brought over the gutter, and the process is repeated. The base plate prevents the escape of the composition from the molds till it cools and hardens.-Paper World.

DENYER TYPO. UNION ARRANGEMENT COMMITTEE

I. T. U. CONVENTION IN JUNE.

O. L. SMITH, Chairman.

WM. H. MILBURN.

C. W. RHODES.

J. W. HASTIE.

Address Secretary, 1516 Arapahoe Street, Denver, Col.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Auburn, N. Y.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening, 16 cents; bookwork, 18 cents; job printers, per week, \$7 to \$12. Subbing on morning papers is rather slim, and printers may well give us the go-by.

Baltimore, Md.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$16.20. Bookwork has been good, but is now dull. Paper offices crowded with subs. City directory being finished, has thrown thirty men out of employment.

Bay City, Mich.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15. The Evening Times, a new venture in the newspaper line, is a decided success. This makes four dailies here, one morning and three evening, and all doing well.

Bismarck, Dak.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very good; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. The Tribune employs forty men at present—legislative work; bill room, small pica, 45 cents day, 50 cents night; house and council journal, in news room, 43 cents.

Buffalo, N. Y.—State of trade, poor; prospects, not much better; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, per week, \$15; job printers, per week, \$15. Bookwork is mostly done by the week; otherwise, 35 cents per 1,000. Lots of printers in town.

Butte; M. T.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 50 cents; job printers, per week. 821.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21.

Columbia, S. C.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, per week, \$15; job printers, per week, \$18 to \$20. The Inland Printer cannot be beaten.

Dubuque, Iowa.—State of trade, poor; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 26½ cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. The Daily Independent, our one-cent paper, has suspended publication.

Indianapolis, Ind.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 36 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16.50. While state of trade is fair, there are plenty of printers here for all demands.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 27 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 to \$15. Dwight H. St. John, secretary of Kalamazoo Union, No. 122, died December 25, after a week's illness, aged thirty-one years. I have just found these blanks, and that is why you have not heard from us before.

Lincoln, Neb.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwook, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$15. The state legislature being in session causes considerable increase in the amount of work.

London, Ont.—State of trade, fair; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, §9 to \$11. The remains of the late J. H. Robinson, who died last week, in Denver, were followed by members of No. 133. "Johnny" was well and favorably known here. The funeral took place on the third. Alex. Davidson and Jack Fletcher departed the other week for British Columbia, where they intend permanently locating. Idle men are

Los Angeles.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$20. Owing to the suspension of several papers in the southern part of the state, our city has been flooded for some time. Printers throughout the country will profit by keeping off the coast this summer.

Lynchburg, Va.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. Joseph L. Adams, a member of No. 116, died on Sunday, January 27. This is the first loss by death since our organization, nearly three years ago.

Manchester, N. H.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 20 to 23 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 to \$12.

Milwaukee, Wis.—State of trade, good; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, \$14 to \$18. Printers who "learned the business last winter, and can average 7,000 a day, on brevier," are looking for jobs here.

New Haven, Conn.—State of trade, fair, not as good as last year; prospects, reasonable till June; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 to 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Business improved a little since my last report, and is now in a fair condition, and will be good while the directories last in Price, Lee & Co's.—that is till lune.

Ogden, Utah.—State of trade, fair; prospects, better in spring; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$18, minimum. There are sufficient "subs" to fill all calls, at present; three applicants for admission to the union—one resident, two respectively from Michigan and Wyoming.

Omaha, Neb.—State of trade, good at present; prospects, fair; composition on morning paper, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 37 cents; job printers, per week, \$16 to \$18. Nothing of importance has occurred since last month's report.

Portland, Ore.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21. The Pacific Christian Advocate has been declared unfair.

Richmond, Va.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. There is some talk about a new Republican morning paper, which, if started, will help No. 90 considerably, as we have had no legislature this winter business is duller than it ought to be.

Rome, N. Y.—State of trade, rushing; prospects, good; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$8 to \$12. It is rumored that a new daily is soon to be given to our citizens, who are perfectly willing to have a little more variety in their reading matter.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—State of trade, fair; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Movement on foot for federation of trades unions, and much interest and enthusiasm manifested will likely prove of great benefit to all concerned. Typographical union gets the presidency and chairman of executive committee. Number of members to our union now foot up forty-seven. INLAND PRINTER in great favor.

Scattle, W. T.—State of trade, good; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21. Publications: one morning, daily except Sunday; one morning, daily except Monday; one Monday morning; two evening; three Sunday; one weekly, religious; one weekly, caricaturist; one monthly; job offices, six. Rumor has it that the Daily News, recently suspended in Portland, Ore., will be revived in this city. A rush of printers here last month has made the supply far in excess of the demand. Number of members at date, ninety-three.

St. Johns, N. B.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, \$10. Everything is running along smoothly. No trouble of any kind. All hands employed.

St. Louis, Mo.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 43 cents; evening, 38 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Trade in job offices has been good during the past month, but the newspapers are crowded, and men are still coming into the city.

St. Paul, Minn.—State of trade, not very good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 42 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 35 to 43 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. The legislature is now in session, but as nothing but local bills are being passed, the printers' work does not amount to much. As soon as both houses get in active session, business will pick up. Prospects of trouble or a raise in the large book office.

Syracuse, N. Y.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. Our jobrooms have been having plenty of work for the past month, and there are fair prospects of its continuance for some time.

Topeka, Kan.—State of trade, very good; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, per week, \$15; job printers, \$15. While the printing business in its various departments is in a very flourishing state, the session of the legislature has drawn many tourists to the town, and there are now some idle men.

Wheeling, W. Va.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not very bright; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. There has been no evening paper here since the *News Letter* went under in November, and there is not likely to be for some time to come.

Wichita, Kan.—State of trade, fair; prospects, extra good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Another "boom" is expected here this spring, and if it should come to pass, Wichita will be the print town of the West. Also the opening of Oklahoma interests us not a little.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Among the many useful appliances connected with the printing business, the Universal Paper Scale or fractional sheet measure deserves special mention as being a complete innovation on old methods. By it any job can be quickly measured from the size stock which will cut with the least waste, without the use of a foot-rule or liability to mistake by complex figuring. The chart is geometrically perfect. The price, \$1, is reasonable, considering its value. The St. Louis Printer's Supply Company, of St. Louis, are the agents.

MARDI-GRAS-NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE.

February 25 to March 3, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Rail-road, Evansville Route, will sell tickets to New Orleans and return at \$25, and to Mobile and return at \$23, which will be good returning until March 23.

It is the only route running coaches, and Palace Buffet Sleeping Cars, Chicago to Nashville, without change, and is eight hours quicker than any other. Daylight ride through Nashville, Decatur, Birmingham and Montgomery. Fast train leaves Chicago (Dearborn station) 3:35 P.M., daily.

For further information, address City Ticket Office, Evansville Route, 64 Clark street, or William Hill, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, 501 First National Bank Building, Chicago.

THE HAMILTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

This firm succeeds the well-known firm of Hamilton & Baker, Two Rivers, Wisconsin, manufacturers of printers' wood goods of every description. They manufacture and keep constantly in stock end-wood type, holly-wood type, wood border, wood rule, engravers' boxwood and maple, reglet, furniture, cases, stands and cabinets, roller cores and frames, mallets, planers and coins. Printers needing anything in their line would do well to write to them. The holly and end-wood type made by the Hamilton Manufacturing Company is especially commended by all who have tried it. Try it next time you find it necessary to have wood letter.

THE LEADER PAPER CUTTER.

The Morgans & Wilcox Manufacturing Company call attention to the merits of the Leader cutter in the advertising columns of this number. The application of power in this cutter is direct, and a saving of one-third of the usual amount of strength required is claimed for it. Then the back gauge, which comes close to the knife, is moved by a lever, and the fine adjustment only is made by the screws, saving again in both labor and time. Sales are reported to be rapidly increasing for the Leader, which has won its way thus far on its merits, as it has been little advertised.

This firm also report a brisk sale of the new automatic job press which they are placing on the market.

CHANDLER & PRICE.

The full-page advertisement of the above firm appears in this issue of The Inland Printer. They gave it a three-month's trial advertisement of a half page, and now, at the expiration of the trial, have contracted for a full page. They know a good thing, and want more of it.

By reference to their advertisement it will be seen they are manufacturers of printing presses, printing machinery and appliances, and are located at Cleveland, Ohio.

This firm commenced business about three years ago, but in this short time have achieved results of which they may justly feel proud. They are owners of the building in which they have their offices and factory, as well as the lot upon which it stands. The cut in their advertisement is a faithful representation of the building.

The most important of their manufactures are, of course, their old-style Gordon presses. These presses, as made by Messrs.

Chandler & Price, have many special features which must commend them highly to the craft. Among the special features mention may be made of the throw-off, which is claimed to be the most positive and practical yet introduced: steel shaft and steel side-arms, forged from solid bars, without seam or weld; hardened tool-steel cam-rollers; depressible



grippers; best materials to be procured, and the most carefully finished machines throughout. Besides these special features, Messrs. Chandler & Price have greatly improved their machines over the original old-style Gordons, by enlarging and strengthening the parts and so arranging the disk and roller carriers as to largely improve and increase the distribution, and they assert their machines are unequaled in this respect by any press now manufactured. Their machines are made entirely under the sole, personal supervision of Messrs. Chandler & Price, from the very best materials the markets provide, with the latest and most

approved machinery and tools, numbers of the machines used being of their own special construction, for the sole purpose of securing the best possible results in their products.

A valuable attachment for the presses manufactured by this firm, and almost a necessary part of the machines, is their Buckeye fountain, which was invented by them and patented June 5, 1888. It is a short roller fountain which feeds the ink uniformly on both large and small jobs, and its small size makes it practicable to use expensive inks, as it can be done without waste, the bottom being so constructed as to permit all the ink to run down to the roller. It can be changed from one press to another without removing the attachments, and the roller is easily and readily removed for cleaning. The price of the Buckeye is \$10. They also manufacture a full-length fountain designed for classes of work requiring a greater supply of ink than can be obtained from the Buckeye. It is known as the Chandler & Price fountain, and sells for \$20.

Besides presses and fountains, Messrs. Chandler & Price manufacture mitering machines, proof presses, steam and overhead fixtures, lamp brackets, shooting sticks, galley rests, job and proof roller cores and frames, composing sticks, etc.

The manufactures of Messrs. Chandler & Price are carried by all first-class dealers in printers' materials, and printers cannot go amiss by designating them when making purchases.

A FEARFUL FALL OF THE UNION CLUB'S ELEVATOR.

Shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the elevator of the Union Club took a downward plunge from the top story of the building to the basement floor, a distance of seventy feet. There were three persons in the elevator at the time of its fall, but strange to relate they all escaped unhurt, not one receiving even the slightest bruise or jar. Their escape from instant death was undoubtedly due to the fact that at the bottom of the shaft was one of Ellithorpe's air cushions, upon which the heavy elevator landed as lightly as a snowdrop touches the earth. The gentlemen who occupied the elevator when it fell were W. C. Van Osdell, of Chicago, and Walter Birch and H. C. Biggs, of the firm of William H. Birch & Co., who are the sole agents and builders of the elevators in California. Among those who witnessed the plunge of the elevator were many prominent architects and builders, and members of the Union Club, who were there in response to an invitation extended by the agents of the Ellithorpe air cushion and air brake, to attend a test of that invention. The 3,500-pound cage was hoisted to the top story of the Union Club building, where Foreman Green, of William H. Birch & Co's establishment, detached the four wire cables, each capable of sustaining a weight of five tons, and fastened in their place a single rope. Then eggs were placed on the floor of the elevator, together with several glasses of water. The gentlemen who had volunteered to make the dangerous descent into space shook hands with their assembled friends, said their last fond adieux, and stepped into the elevator. Despite the fact that all present knew that the drop was to be a test, the cold perspiration gathered in large beads on the foreheads of the spectators as they saw Mr. Green test his keen blade. The knife touched the rope, and a shudder passed through the crowd, while some turned away so that they could not see the fall. Zip! The knife passed through the rope, and the spectators uttered a gasp of horror as the huge cage flashed with tremendous velocity down the shaft. Around the door of the elevator at the bottom of the well the crowd soon gathered, half expecting to see the mangled remains of the three daring men brought forth, but when the door opened, and the occupants of the elevator stepped out of the car with smiles upon their faces, and not a hair displaced by the descent, a sigh of relief, followed by a cheer, went up from the group of spectators, and the hands of the voyagers were shaken with a will. The elevator had landed on the air cushion with a jar so slight that not an egg was cracked, and of the water in the glasses not a drop was spilled. The agents of the air cushion, whose elevator works are situated at 119 Beale street,

were heartily congratulated on the success of the test to which their air cushion had been put. The Ellithorpe air cushion is a Chicago invention, which has received many severe tests in eastern cities, and is now in use in many large buildings. It has already been the means of saving several lives in cases where elevators have fallen from great heights, while loaded with people. In every case where an elevator has fallen on one of the air cushions the occupants have not failed to emerge from the car none the worse for their tumble, and sometimes hardly able to realize that they had fallen. It is impossible to realize how many lives have been lost in elevators that did not possess the air cushion. William H. Birch & Co. intend to make an effort to have them introduced into every elevator in this city. There can be no doubt that in the introduction of these air cushions into the elevator shafts of high buildings in this city, lies the only sure road that leads to absolute security against such fearful accidents as those, the recurrence of which startled San Francisco a few months ago. Had one of these air cushions been at the bottom of the shaft of the elevators which fell in this city a short time since, the passengers who took the fatal trip would have stepped out from the cages in the same condition as those who fell in the Union Club's cage yesterday. It will be short-sighted policy if house owners fail to have the air cushion put in their shafts immediately .- San Francisco Chronicle, January 25, 1880

PRESSMAN WANTED—First-class in every particular. Address, stating terms, experience, last place employed, etc. M. GEO. CONLEY, General Delivery, Dayton, Ohio.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE—The Brewster job printing office, 410 Locust street (opposite Savery House), Des Moines, Iowa. This office has always done a good business and paid a good profit. Will be sold to the right party at a bargain, and on reasonable terms. Office invoices at \$2,300. Invoice furnished on application. Call on, or address DEXTER MANUFACTURING CO., Des Moines, Iowa.

SPECIAL BARGAIN—For \$600 I will sell a Taylor printing O press, 3 revolution, single small cylinder, 2 rollers, bed 37½ by 56½ inches; just repaired by makers. Address C. H. BROWN, 743 Broadway New York.

WANTED—An Allen printing press; size of chase 7½ by 14 preferred. SPRINGFIELD ENVELOPE CO., Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—The Inland Printer Co. will pay 25 cents apiece for numbers 2, 4, 5, to and 12 of Volume 1, if in good condition, to anyone sending them to this office, or will credit the amount on subscription, if preferred.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—Wanted, A No. 1 printer of experience, with \$3,000, to take an interest in and manage a first-class book, newspaper and job office, the best here. Address P. O. Drawer 9, Tacoma, W. T.

EVERY PRINTER should have a copy of "DIAGRAMS OF IMPOSITION." and "THE PRINTER'S READY RECKONER." Price, 50 cents each. To be obtained of H. G. Bishop, 96 Clinton avenue, Albany, N. Y., or through Farmer, Little & Co., New York and Chicago. These are the handiest and most useful works ever published for printers. Indorsed by everyone who has seen them. Agents wanted in every town.

EXCHANGE—I will exchange my lot, worth \$75, located in Claremont, Virginia, for job type, new or second-hand, if in good condition. Address, for further particulars, M. H. NOVOTNY, Argyle, Minne-

FOR SALE—A good printing office in St. Paul, Minnesota, in good running order. As the parties are going out of the printing business entirely, good will thrown in on good terms. Will inventory about \$7,000 or \$8.000. Apply to MARTIN DREIS CO., St. Paul, Minnesota.

JOB OFFICE, or any part, for sale cheap; 8 by 12 Peerless press; 22½-inch Paragon cutter; ½-horse power engine; 6-horse power boiler; about 30 fonts latest style job type, without cases; inks, furniture, etc. H. WALBACH, 208 West Madison street, Peoria, Illinois.



WANTED.

Those in need of Counters to send for Circular and Prices to W. N. DURANT, Milwaukee, Wis.

THE BATHRICK ELECTRIC DISSIPATOR

Overcomes all difficulty from Electricity while printing in any weather and with any paper. FULLY WARRANTED.

J. H. BUNNELL & CO., Sole Agts., 106-108 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.

H. E. MEAD, Pres't.

A. T. HODGE, Sec'y.

W. C. GILLETT, Treas.



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PAPERS

ALL STOCK USED BY PRINTERS.

Send for Catalogue.

120-122 Franklin St., Chicago.



THE PRINCE Day, 4 Yells, Prince Sport, 5 GBB INKOLEUM Warranted to be the Best INK REDUCER and Quickest DRYER in the World.

Directions for Use:

spoonful of Inkoleum, and mix thoroughly to consistency desired. Thin for cold room; thicken for warm room or sticky rollers. Any press can be started up without washing the rollers, upon which it can be worked clear, free and easy on any kind of paper the coldest morning in winter, regardless of fire, or the hottest day in summer, by simply putting a few drops of Inkoleum on the rollers with the fingers.

Printing or Lithographic links of any color or stiffness can be reduced quickly without in the least impairing the color. For fine tint work Inkoleum works miracles, as it makes the ink cover charmingly, and dries quickly. No spreading of jobs necessary, and urgent work of any kind can be delivered immediately without off-setting. On rollers it never dries, but preserves their suction, life and elasticity. Inkoleum is a perfect "cure-all," and saves double its cost every day in the year, and makes pressmen do better work. A trial will convince the most skeptical. Testimonials from all parts of the world to prove these assertions. Price, half-pound bottles, so cents. For sale by all typefounders, wholesale paper and printers' supply houses; or, it will be sent anywhere in the United States, express paid, for 75 cents.

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JAMES WHITE, SECRETARY.

GEO. N. FRIEND, VICE-PRESIDENT. JOHN E. WRIGHT, TREASURER.

ILLINOIS PAPER COMPANY

Book, Cover, Manila, Rope Manila, ETC., ETC.

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LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

LIVE STOCK CUTS

. . . SUCH AS . .

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GENERAL MACHINIST,

PRINTING PRESSES A SPECIALTY.

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We have now in press a new Specimen Book, and on completion will be pleased to send it to any one who will send us their address. * * * *

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THE

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PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

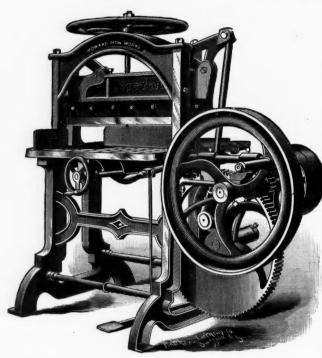
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BEST LOW-PRICED STEAM AND HAND POWER CUTTER IN THE MARKET,

Sizes, 30 and 32 Inch.

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GOLD AND SILVER MARKING, ETC.

A book for the Apprentice, with Copies, Script Alphabets, Old English Text, Monograms, Cyphers, Inscriptions, showing how to learn engraving, the kind of tools to use, and how to use them. With full instructions and illustrations. Contains also a synopsis of the different branches, and general information on engraving.

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-COMBINES

Solidity in Construction,

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The special advantages offered in this machine need only to be seen to be appreciated.

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THE W. O. HICKOK MFG. CO., OFFICE AND HARRISBURG, PA.

The Best and Cheapest Bronze for Calendar Printers.



Price, \$1.50 per Pound.

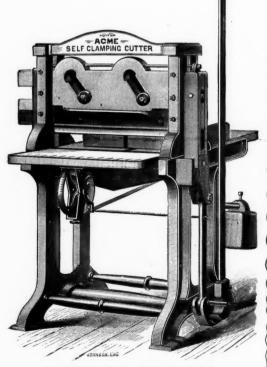


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Acme Self-Clamping LEVER CUTTER.

Rapid. * Durable. * Strong.

AS the unrivaled band for moving back gauge. Round cutting wood. Knife-bar has power applied to both ends. Lever is long and made of wrought iron. Table convenient height. Cutter weighs five hundred pounds more than any other lever cutter of same size.

Send for descriptive catalogue and prices of forty styles of ACME Cutters, including lever, steam and hand power of all sizes

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LITHOGRAPHIC AND PLATE INKS.

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Our Colors are Brilliant and Permanent. Our Blacks do not turn brown or yellow with age. Our Inks are made from our own recipes, based on careful experiment and are always uniform.

They will not decompose in any climate, and can be used to the bottom of the package. This renders them economical to the consumer.

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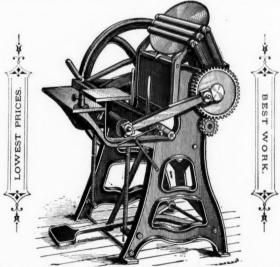
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BOXED AND DELIVERED FREE IN NEW YORK CITY.

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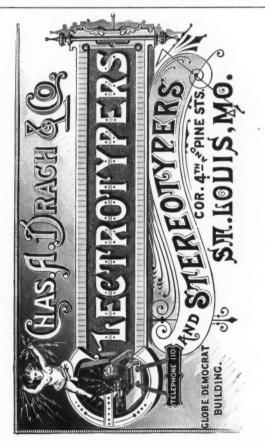
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SEND FOR OUR NEW SAMPLE BOOK AND PRICES.



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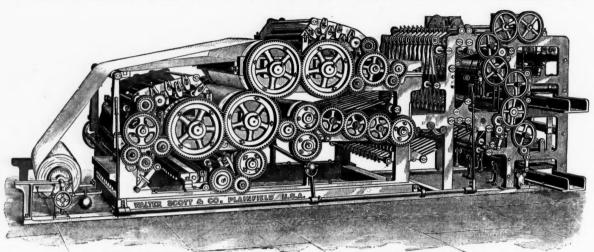
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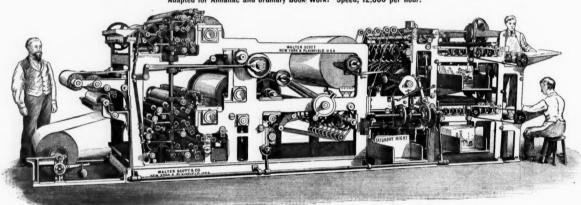
Its patent reversing mechanism consisting of a cross-belt and spring shifter, is operated by the foot, which places the Press under the immediate control of the feeder. These advantages, with its Sheet Delivery, Hinged Distributer, Caps, Positive Slide Motion, Noiseless Grippers, etc., complete a printing TITH patented mechanism for controlling the vertical movement of the impression cylinder. It is extremely powerful, accurately fitted, free from friction and evenly balanced. A patented automatic device is also provided which prevents lost motion, and governs the degree of impression. machine that in every respect is equal to the most exacting demands of the times.

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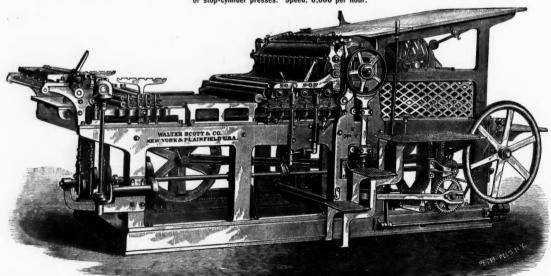


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